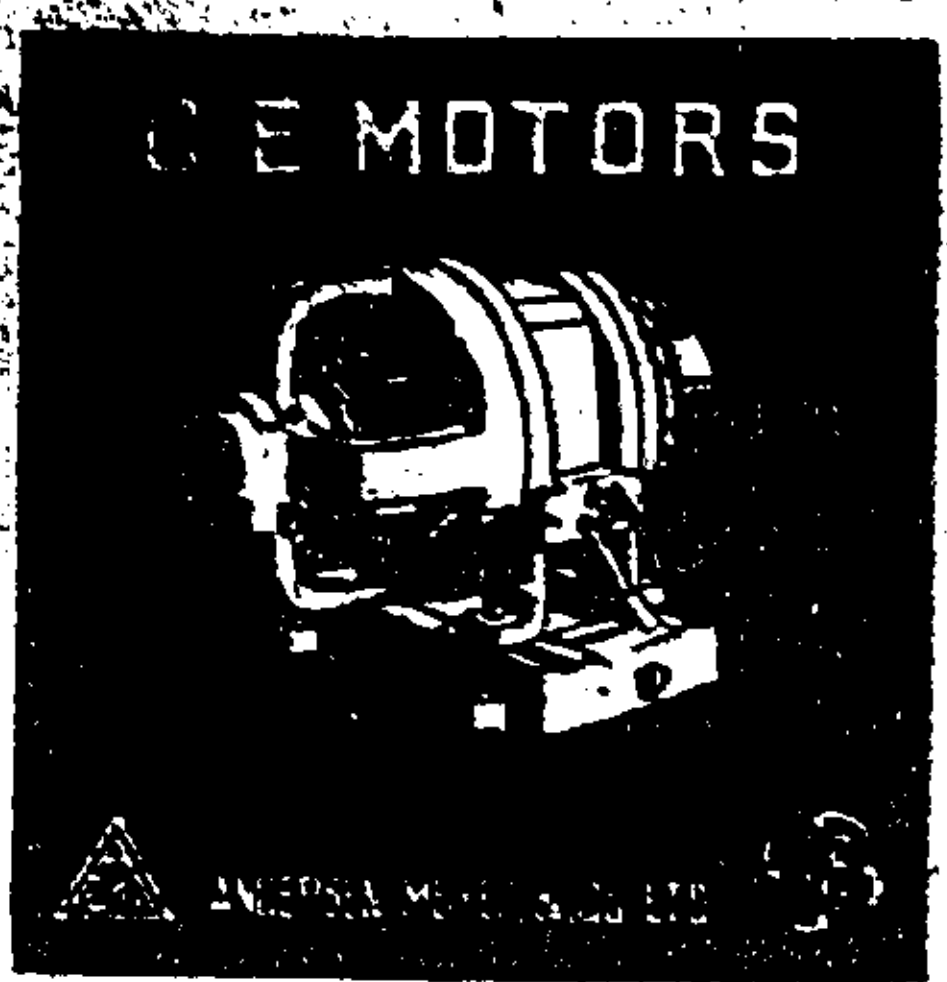




The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1851

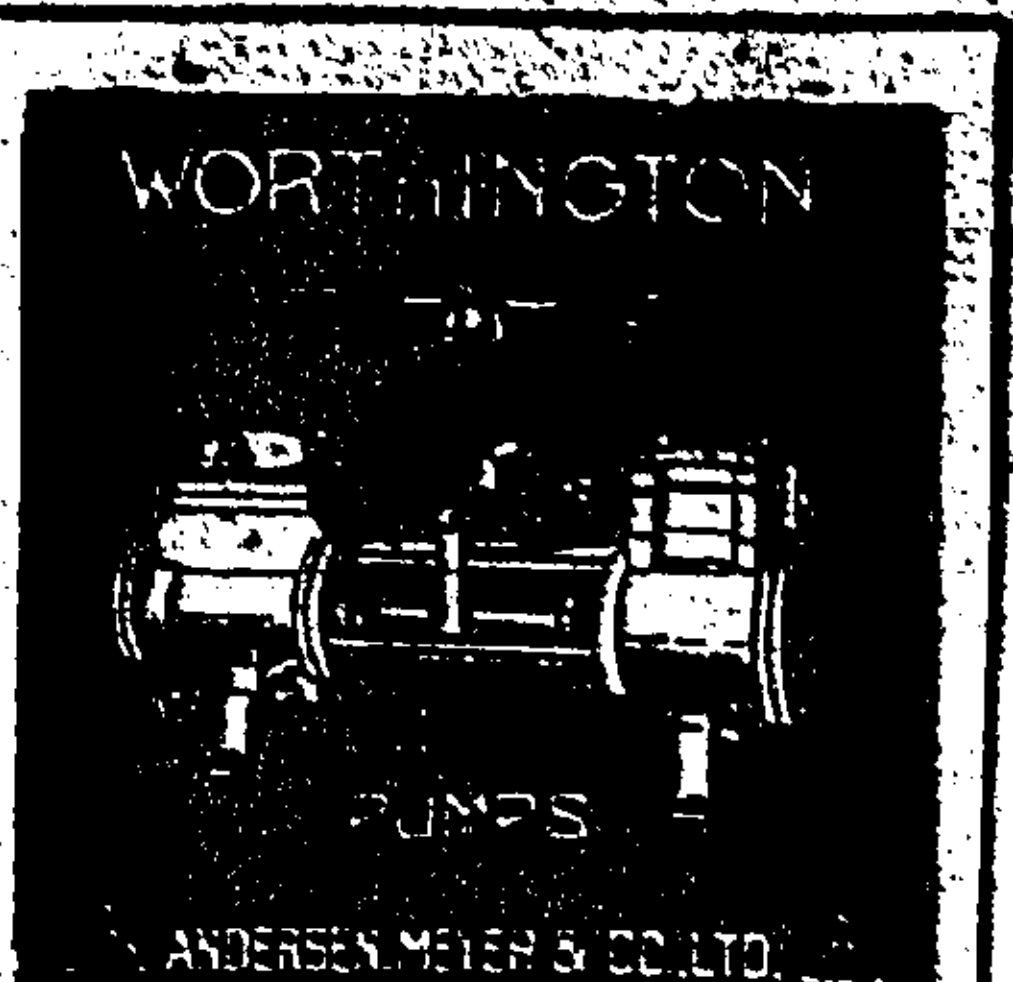
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號六月六天港香

TUESDAY JUNE 6, 1922.

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SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
120 PER ANNUM



THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

Numerous Independent Candidates.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 5.
After an hour's conference at Dublin, Mr. Collins and Mr. de Valera issued an appeal deprecating electoral contests, which were bound to engender bitterness and discord at a time when unity, which the Collins-de Valera pact was intended to promote, was essential.

They were evidently surprised and alarmed at the growing number of candidates nominated in opposition to their nominees by the Farmers' Union, the Labour Party, and other organisations. Over forty such candidates have now been selected, necessitating contests in twenty of twenty-seven constituencies.

Clearing Out Sinn Fein Invaders.

Later.
The clearing of the Sinn Fein invaders from the Pettico-Belleck salient is proceeding satisfactorily. The British column includes the Lincoln and North Staffs and completely controls the Pettico area, which embraces a mile of Free State territory to prevent Sinn Fein harassing their tactics.

COUNTY CRICKET.

A Mammoth Win for Essex.

London, June 5.
At Lord's (Murrell's benefit), Middlesex beat Sussex by eight wickets. In the loser's second innings Durston took seven wickets for 32.

At Leyton, Essex beat Worcester by an innings and 297 runs. For the winners Dixon scored 173 and Freeman 102, while in Worcester's first innings Louden captured seven wickets for 22.
At Derby, Warwick defeated the home team by ten wickets. In the winners' first innings Quaife scored 107.

SOVIET CONCEPTION OF "HUMANITARIANISM".

Shooting Afflicted Children.

Paris, June 5.
A message from Helsinki says that the Soviet Red Gazette announces that the Bolshevik authorities, for humanitarian and sanitary reasons, in one famine district, shot 117 children afflicted with glanders developed through eating infected horse flesh.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

Acceptance of Employers' Proposals Urged.

London, June 5.
Mr. Brownlie, President of the A.E.U., has appealed to members to vote in favour of acceptance of the employers' proposals in view both of the concessions they contain and the Union's financial position.

BETTER STERLING EXCHANGE.

Highest Since 1919.

New York, June 5.
The pound sterling has soared to \$4.504, the highest since 1919. It is attributed to England's increased foreign trade, especially with the United States.

DAMAGE DURING STRIKES.

Trade Unions Held Liable.

Washington, June 5.
Chief Justice Taft in the Supreme Court, has held that labour organisations are liable to damage to property, otherwise than by members during strikes.

TOURIST STEAMER SINKS.

Eighty Lives Lost.

Buenos Aires, June 5.
The Argentine steamer Villa Francia, conveying tourists to the Iguazu River, exploded and sank. Eighty were drowned.

OUTRAGE AGAINST GERMAN EX-CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, June 5.
It is reported from Cassel that a youth threw a toy balloon, believed to contain prussic acid, in the face of Burgomaster Scheidemann, the well-known Socialist ex-Chancellor. The boy ran off and Scheidemann fired at the fugitive twice, without result. He then became unconscious for some hours but was uninjured.

FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE.

Paris, June 5.
Trade statistics show that the reduction in imports in 1922 as compared with 1921 was most marked in British goods, which fell off by 53,000,000 francs. On the contrary French exports to Britain increased by 196,000,000 million francs.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF CLERGY.

London, June 4.
The latest list of alleged persecutions of the clergy in Russia includes nine priests committed to penal servitude in Elizabethgrad, twelve imprisoned at Simbirsk, Archbishop Vladimir arrested at Pensa, and thirty-three priests awaiting trial at Kieff.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR NOT RECOGNISED.

Washington, June 4.
The State Department announces that it declines to recognize M. Bakmetieff's credentials as Russian Ambassador after June 30th. It explains that the question of the recognition of the Soviet regime is not affected by this.

NO BEGGARS IN BERLIN.

London, June 4.
As the result of an extensive tour in the Rhineland, Lord Northcliffe is of the opinion that the prosperity of Germany equals that of any country in the world. He did not meet a single beggar in Berlin.

U.S. TROOPS IN GERMANY.

Washington, June 5.
The Secretary for War has ordered two battalions to remain at Coblenz after July 1st, the date originally fixed for the complete withdrawal of American troops.

PORTUGUESE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT COMPLETED.

Pernambuco, June 5.
The Portuguese aviators have arrived safely, thus completing the Atlantic flight.

BIG BANK ROBBERY.

Rumoured at Half a Million Dollars.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK'S BIG LOSS.

A mysterious bank robbery has taken place over the holiday week-end, the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, situated in Chater Road, having been robbed of a huge sum of money, reputed to be in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars. The business section of the town this morning was soon agog with the news, and a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, who called to see the Manager of the branch, Mr. T. Nishiyama, was given as much of the facts as that official would divulge.

It appears that on Friday afternoon the bank's big safe was securely locked as usual, and contained a small cash box, in which was deposited bank notes to the value of a considerable sum. This morning, when the bank premises were opened, it was discovered that the safe door had been opened, presumably with a duplicate key, and the cash box broken and the notes extracted. The mysterious part of the affair is that there are no traces of burglars, the bank's premises, strong room and safe being absolutely undamaged and intact.

Mr. Nishiyama, when asked the sum which the Bank had lost, said he preferred not to state that at the moment. The affair was in the hands of the Detective Department.

In response to being told that rumour placed the sum at about half a million dollars, Mr. Nishiyama stated that it was quite true that the sum was considerable. "You can say it is less than half a million."

"It is quite an incomprehensible matter," continued the Manager. "All the money was in notes and we have no record of the numbers of them. I think it will be very hard to discover or trace the thief. Nothing was broken and there must have been a duplicate key made without our knowledge. I prefer not to say too much about it just now. Our watchmen were on duty as usual, but they report that they know nothing about it. It is a very mysterious case."

Later.
We learn from the police this afternoon that the sum reported by the Bank to be missing is \$100,000.

U.S. DESTROYERS.

A Visit to Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 5.
The U.S. destroyer fleet of eighteen ships is expected here to-morrow from Manila on a two weeks' stay en route to Chefoo.

SHANGHAI RACING.

Kiangwan Season Ends.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 5.
The Kiangwan racing season ended with the Whit Monday meeting. Huge crowds saw the last races. The next meeting will be held in the Autumn.

BIG JAPANESE FIRE.

Silk Factory Burnt Down.

Shanghai, June 6.—Reuter's Tokyo correspondent, writing yesterday, says the Katakura silk factory near Hachioji, has been burnt. The loss of buildings and cocoons is estimated at one million yen.—Reuter.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

Problem from the Premier.

Tokyo, June 5.—The Seiyukai Party by a large majority endorsed the action of its leaders in leaving the political settlement in the hands of the Premier, simultaneously advising resolute members to abide by this decision.—Reuter.

OUR TELEPHONE SERVICE.

How the System Works.

The discussion that has been proceeding here and in Shanghai relative to telephone matters suggested a call upon Mr. H. S. Bennett, the Manager of the Telephone Company, with a view to obtaining an insight at first hand into the operation of the service.

Mr. Bennett readily placed facilities at the disposal of the Telegraph representative, who was shown a complete time-table chart exhibiting details of working.

"We give a 5-sec. service," said Mr. Bennett, "sometimes a call may take eight or nine seconds, but five is our average. A point that is probably not adequately realised is that the pressure here at load-time is altogether abnormal. In such places as Hongkong and Shanghai, almost everybody is influenced by the exchange rate, hence directly the quotation is issued it has to be communicated all over the Colony, and the pressure on the lines is very heavy."

In confirmation of this Mr. Bennett referred to the figures on the chart, which covered the twelve hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. During the first hour the girls averaged well over 10 calls each, and the figure rose for the second hour, while for the third (10-11 a.m.) when the average quotations come also, the figures were 263 (in considering the 5-sec. average it should be remembered that one call does not succeed another with automatic regularity).

The calls during the twelve hours on the day covered by the chart aggregated 61,307, and this for Hongkong alone (i.e. not counting Kowloon).

This affords a concrete refutation of suggestions of slackness on the part of the staff.

"You will see for yourself that with such pressure there is no waste of time by the operators," Mr. Bennett said, "and in addition to their time being fully occupied by the number of calls there are careful supervisory plans for preserving discipline and maintaining efficiency. The operating staff work in teams of nine. Each team is in charge of a supervisor. In addition to the force of supervisors, there is a force of monitors, which handles complaints and assists in remedying any traffic difficulties. Over them all is a clerk in charge."

"Operators are not allowed to converse with one another, or to say anything to 'phone callers beyond what their duties require. At relief times, for which there are strictly fixed periods, the supervisor sees that the new girl is in attendance before the retiring one leaves."

"As a matter of fact," proceeded Mr. Bennett, "the percentage of errors is extremely small. As a result of very extensive calculations, they have been ascertained to be less than 0.01 per cent—fewer than one in a thousand."

Mr. Bennett mentioned that he frequently makes surprise calls himself from different places at all hours of the day.

"Another matter often overlooked by subscribers," said Mr. Bennett, "has reference to the conditions of working here. The majority of the girls are Portuguese, and some are Chinese. They are examined when they apply for a post and if approved undergo a three months' training course. They must possess a fluent knowledge of either English or Chinese and some knowledge of both."

But when it is remembered that the girls only hear the subscribers' voices over the 'phone, not face to face, I think it must be agreed that the errors are few indeed. Further, some people, instead of speaking slowly and distinctly, rush off the number—it might almost be said gabble it—at any rate, they do not speak with the care they would show if they were ordering something at a shop, for instance. Some Chinese again, if they are calling out a four-figure number, expect to let the first figure be the

CASTLE PEAK.

The Government Scheme.

Local residents are showing an interest in the Government's scheme to plan out Castle Peak with the idea of this popular bathing place becoming a sort of summer resort. A number of applications for building sites have already been sent in and the development of this easily-gettable beauty spot may be expected to commence in the near future.

The city of Victoria has grown up in a haphazard sort of way. In the old days, apparently, people were allowed to build when and where they pleased, with no thought to the future development of the Colony. The result is that at the present time when the Government wish to make improvements, by building new roads and such like, they have to encroach on peoples' property, with heavy bills for compensation.

Kowloon is growing rapidly and will one day be a town of no small importance. Castle Peak has already gained some prominence amongst bathers residing across the other side of the harbour and with the development of Kowloon will come also the development of Castle Peak. In years to come it will probably be a summer resort for Kowloon.

Taking time by the forelock the Government is planning out Castle Peak so that when building commences there will be some orderliness.

The scheme is progressing well and those who desire to build can obtain sites almost immediately.

In this connection Mr. Bennett mentioned that it is a common thing for subscribers to leave the telephone to be attended by a Chinese who can hardly speak clearly, and then they feel surprised if a mistake occurs.

"The testing staff," said Mr. Bennett, "are at work daily. When not actually occupied in taking times, they are making test calls unknown."

"At the same time," continued Mr. Bennett, "we don't assert that our service is perfect. We are endeavouring to do our best with the available plant. Plans for renewal were prepared as long ago as 1914, but the war held things up. We also need more accommodation for the Exchange, and have designed a large extension of premises for this purpose. These things cost money, so that we require more capital, and to attract this we have had to frame the new scale of charges. Given the new plant and premises, we shall be able to provide an improved service. As the subscription is on a sterling basis, we have been heavy losers through the exchange. When this was at its maximum point, we were receiving only a little over \$3 to the £, and I may remark that even up to the time of a 4s. dollar we were providing the cheapest service in the world."

These points were detailed to the Telegraph representative at the Company's office, after which a move was made to the switchboard department in Duddell Street. Here the interviewer saw the operators at work, and can testify that Mr. Bennett did not exaggerate when speaking of their activities and the care with which the supervisory arrangements are carried out. Impressions of gossiping and tea-sipping vanished on the instant as the Telegraph representative attempted to take in the multitudinous movement of arms and hands, on the part of the silent and intent staff, to whom the visit was entirely unexpected. Standing end-on to the switchboard, the interviewer sought to form some estimate of how many movements were in progress simultaneously. The bewildering rapidity of these caused him promptly to abandon the attempt, and he quitted the

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

More Canton Demands.

Our Canton correspondent states that at a meeting of representatives of various guilds and societies held to discuss the Macao affair, the following representations were made:—That steps be taken to regain possession of Macao; that the punishment of the Portuguese soldiers who did the shooting be demanded; that the officer in command of the Portuguese troops be cashiered; that an apology be demanded and compensation be asked for on the scale of a hundred thousand dollars for every Chinese killed and ten thousand dollars for those wounded; that the Macao Government be asked to guarantee that the opium traffic and gambling be prohibited. The meeting also passed resolutions providing for investigations as to the exact number killed and wounded, to arrange for the fresh water supply from Lappa to be cut off, to advise all Chinese in Macao to remove to Chinese territory, to appeal to Chinese in China and abroad to help the movement, to ask friendly Powers to see that justice is done, and to organise citizen volunteer forces to back up the Government.

Hongkong Guild Officials' Advice.

Our Macao correspondent states that whilst all the shops are not yet open, most of them are carrying on business as usual, whilst some coolies and household servants have returned from Lappa and resumed work. Normal conditions are becoming gradually restored.

Rumours having spread that the Government will not permit anyone to leave the colony unless he has a pass for which \$10 must be paid, over a thousand inhabitants left by the Chuen Chow and the Sui Tai for Hongkong yesterday.

A general meeting of the various guilds was held at Lappa Island, at which there were present three representatives from the Hongkong guilds. The Hongkong representatives advised against a general strike, on the ground that, unlike the recent seamen's dispute in Hongkong, the Macao question did not involve the capitalists, on whom it would be unfair to inflict unnecessary loss. Disagreement was expressed at this view and eventually the meeting broke up without any result being reached. The various proposals discussed are to be referred to the Union of Guilds in Canton.

About three battalions of Chinese troops, commanded by Captain Wong, have arrived at Chinshan.

The Exodus.

Refugees continue to crowd the Macao boats. Large numbers have to be turned off at the Macao wharves on exceeding the allotted accommodation on these steamers, it was related by a resident returning to the Colony to-day. In view of the stoppage of a certain amount of provisions into Macao, the authorities there are reported to have commandeered all food stuffs, including rice, etc., into a central depot, for distribution amongst the Portuguese inhabitants.

Canton Assembly Meets.

The Provincial Assembly met yesterday afternoon to discuss the recent affair in Macao, says to-day's Canton Times. The meeting decided that the government should take drastic measures concerning the settling of the diplomatic affair. The Governor has been requested by the Provincial Assembly to present strong protests to the Macao government.

To-day's Demonstration.

At the recent mass meeting of the people of the city, says the Canton Times, it was decided that a parade be held today to demonstrate the attitude of the people concerning the Macao incident. Several hundred organisations have agreed to join in today's demonstration. The parade will carry banners bearing characters "To Announce the Sin of the Portuguese." "Such Actions are Wrong and Should be Punished." "The Chinese Government should be asked to demand the restoration of Macao."

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Creditors of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd. must prove their claims before July 7th. If they wish to participate in the dividend declared.—Page 4.

The fox-trot competition at the Kowloon Theatre takes place to-night.—Page 4.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. West Farallon are given the usual notice on Page 4.

A 50 per cent discount is being taken off Emberry coats by J. T. Shaw for this week.—Page 7.

Debits should not be contracted with the crew of the s.s. Tungus. Page 4.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd. advertise English and Australian hams.—Page 6.

"Missing" is now being shown at the World Theatre whilst Friday next will witness the showing of "The Lure of Egypt."—Pages 4 & 12.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight of the Garter is discharging cargo at Holt's Wharf. Consignees note.—Page 5.

The N.Y.K. advise consignees of cargo by the Kitano Maru that goods are now being landed.—Page 4.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are selling submarine telephone cables, etc on Friday.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6. 9/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.57 Temperature.—83.—Humidity.—82.

Wong Woon-ting, president of the Labour Federation, will lead the paraders and will approach the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present their petition to deal strongly against the Macao Government. Then the paraders will march along the different maulos and main thoroughfares of the city. Hand bills will be distributed to arouse the attention of the public toward the important diplomatic affair.

Canton's Mass Meeting.

The Canton Times says the following decisions were reached at Saturday's mass meeting concerning the Macao Affair:—

To petition the President, the Governor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs urging the national and provincial authorities to take steps against the Macao government.

To issue circular telegrams to the different public organizations throughout this country and to the Chinese citizens in foreign countries announcing the brutal treatment of the Chinese by the Portuguese government.

To notify all the Chinese citizens in Macao that they leave the Colony immediately.

The meeting also decided to request all Chinese in charge of communications between Macao and other outstanding places to strike in order to cut Macao off from all land and sea communications.

A People's Diplomatic Society was there and then organized and many of these present, joined. The newly-formed Society will continue to carry out necessary actions concerning the Macao case until the matter was settled to the satisfaction of the Chinese government and the people.

Restoration of Macao Demanded.

According to the Canton Times, on Sunday, a long telegram was despatched by the Merchants' Guild of Chin-shan (Heungshan) to President Sun and Governor Wu to the effect that they requested the immediate restoration of Macao to China. The telegram states that the brutal and lawless acts of the African soldiers of Macao towards the wounded and the death and wounding of a hundred old victims. These brutal acts of the government concerned should be checked immediately, and steps should be taken by the Chinese government for the immediate restoration of Macao to China. It was only leased to the Portuguese during the Manchurian regime and therefore it should be restored to the Chinese.

NOTICE.

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A French Remedy for all irregularities. It is the only medicine that is not only safe but also gives relief. It is the only medicine that is not only safe but also gives relief. It is the only medicine that is not only safe but also gives relief.

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Peps are the true remedy. In handy compressed form Peps bring the potent healing and lung-cleansing power of pure forest air into every home. A simple treatment of Peps in the mouth, it instantly soothes the throat, cleans the lungs and with powerful action.

This medicine is an ever soothing and comforting agent. It is directed to the affected and weakened parts. Dangerous disease germs that have attacked the lining membrane of the throat and breathing passage are quickly destroyed. At the same time sore, inflamed tissues are healed, strengthened and protected, breathing is made easy, chest tightness and wheeziness are ended.

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For COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS Sore Throat, Bronchitis.

PEPS are obtainable at all medicine stores in Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Far East. The Peps Co., Ltd., England, will gladly send you sample with address of nearest agent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

London, June 5.
Grave developments have occurred on the Fermanagh-Donegal border. British troops entered Pettigo and were fired at. Artillery was brought into action, the Republicans driven out and their Commandant captured. It is believed that they suffered heavy losses. The rebels subsequently evacuated Belleek and Magheramenna Castle.

Later.
The movement of British forces towards the Belleek and Pettigo salient, of which a sharp engagement was accompanied, began late on Saturday night when troops in full kit, accompanied by artillery, armoured cars and Crossley cars from Enniskillen, marched along the western side of Lough Erne towards Belleek. The big guns were placed in position where they were able to shell Magheramenna Castle, Belleek and fort. It was mid-day on Sunday when the Republicans, who were entrenched in the Hills, end Wood, close to Pettigo, first offered resistance. Rifle-firing, heavy machine-gunning and artillery quickly responded, storming parties dashed through the village and the Republicans surrendered with arms within the fifteen minutes' grace. Six Republicans were killed with one shell. The sole British casualty was a motor-driver who was killed.

The captured officers were taken to Enniskillen. The British General directed operations from the hill and the troops received a joyous welcome from the Loyalists.

Another phase of the operations was the surprise landing by the military on the bigish-sized Boa Island in Lough Erne. Boats, previously commandeered from the Island fishermen, were used to ferry the soldiers.

The Island, the uttermost point of which is within easy range of the Ulster mainland, was occupied by Sinn Feiners. The landing party reached here with the utmost caution, Lough Erne being dotted with motor boats carrying supplies.

A communique issued by the Headquarters of the Ulster military district mentions that in the course of the attack at Pettigo three rebels were killed when the artillery fired at a machine gun from the wood behind Pettigo.

CHINESE EGGS FOR EUROPE.

Paris, June 5.
The arrival of a cargo of Chinese eggs in France was made the occasion of a formal welcome at Dunkirk to the cold storage vessel Formosa, from Shanghai, transporting them. The Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Controller of Shipping and President of the Commerce Tribunal visited the Formosa, whose cargo of 550 tons represented twenty million eggs. Much satisfaction and some surprise were expressed at the excellent state of the eggs. Four hundred tons were unloaded at Havre and the balance went on to London.

VISCOUNT GREY MARRIED.

London, June 5.
Viscount Grey was quietly married to Lady Glenconner at Wilsford Church, Wiltshire, yesterday.

U.S. SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

New York, June 5.
In an interview with the Republican leaders of the House of Representatives, President Harding firmly insisted on the passage of the Mercantile Marine Subsidy Bill this session.
(Continued on page 5.)

THE MACAO AFFAIR

Full Official Version.

The following is a Note from the Governor of Macao to the Government at Canton, copy of which is handed to us by the Portuguese Consul for Hongkong:

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of the translation of the despatch of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Province of Kwongtung, dated the 31st May last, which has been forwarded by your goodself, I beg to make the following reply:

I see from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs' despatch that a completely erroneous account of the events which have taken place in Macao and are referred to in the said despatch has reached the Canton Government. That information said:

"On the 28th instant, at about 9 P.M., Portuguese soldiers of Macao abused some Chinese women, and the Chinese who were nearby advised them and hindered them from so doing. The Portuguese soldiers, however, refusing to show off their bravery, assaulted the Chinese. Then the soldiers and the Portuguese police arrested a few Chinese and took them to the police station. When the Chinese went to the said station later on to ask that those who had been arrested be set free, the soldiers and the Portuguese police fired on them indiscriminately, killing some of them and wounding more than ten. On the following day the Chinese community assembled in great indignation and went to the police station to ask that the guilty be punished and the innocent be set free.

The sailors who had landed from the Portuguese warships again fired on the crowd, killing on that occasion more than ten persons and wounding about one hundred. The corpses were cast into the sea."

Corrections.

I have to state the following: It is not exact that the soldiers had abused some Chinese women; it is not exact that the soldiers, to show off their bravery or for any other purpose, had assaulted the Chinese; it is not exact that the soldiers had arrested Chinese; it is not exact that the soldiers and the police fired indiscriminately on the Chinese; it is not exact that any sailors had landed from the warships and fired; it is not exact that corpses were thrown into the sea.

What took place in this city on the 28th and 29th May last was a grave rebellion with the most excessive disregard for the authorities and the law; an insurrection that was mainly borne for eighteen consecutive hours, during which time every kind of persuasion was tried and every kind of counsel, requests as well as every kind of concession and friendly efforts were availed of, so that the mutinous population might abstain from their criminal purpose.

Nevertheless, requests and kind words that were of no avail, so that at the end of such a long period of eighteen hours, and in the face of the imminent danger in which the military force found itself of being overwhelmed by the very large crowd, in the face of the greatest insults and the attempted murder of an officer belonging to the said force, it became necessary to make use of fire-arms.

The Government of Macao has been distinguished during the whole of this troubled period which passed over South China, by showing much tolerance and the most liberal forbearance in its treatment of the working classes. The Macao authorities possess the most undeniable proofs, in authentic documents, of its kindness and even friendship towards the population of Chinese race that live in this Colony. To confirm the first of these facts, the liberal way in which the labouring classes have been treated in Macao, there is nothing more eloquent than the celebrations held on the first of May last, which here in Macao had the fullest permission and liberty, whereas, in Canton itself, in Hongkong and in every large centre of these regions, there was nothing similar to the celebrations which were held in Macao.

Liberal Treatment of Chinese.

As a proof of this liberal spirit, there is the tolerance with which the authorities had been permitting the existence in the Colony of many labour associations which persecuted

in not regulating its status according to law, in spite of repeated advice which had been tendered to them to take that lawful course.

The proof of the tokens of friendship of the Macao authorities towards the Chinese population is to be found in the spontaneous and significant forms of gratitude which were shown, a few days ago, to the Governor who will sign this, by the highest representative of the Chinese community, and also in many assurances of friendship which, till the last days, were shown towards the present Superintendent of Police, a man who was singled out as a truly great protector of Chinese; a man who had dared to risk his own life, a few weeks ago, in a public square of this city, in order to avoid that a trivial street fight should be transformed into a tragedy, who, with the other authorities, tried very very hard during the Seamen's strike in order that the Chinese population should always be provided with food and good cheer, a man who for eighteen hours, during which that criminal rebellion of the 28th and 29th May ultimo lasted, requested, begged and availed himself of all the efforts of his good heart, so that not a drop of blood should be shed in the streets of Macao.

Past Benefits Forgotten.

Well, a section of the population of Macao, either forgetting or despising the benefits it has continuously received, forgetting or despising that regard which it ought to have towards the authorities and the national laws, forgetting or despising, I say, the general interests of the land in which it was living, and which required of it peace and tranquillity, a section of the population of Macao, sadly guided by

criminal instigators, thought that it could subvert the life of a civilized country, to subvert the authorities, to make absurd request of them and to dominate the same authorities, to dominate over the rest of the peaceful population, to affront those who, by law and by nature, are entitled to be respected, to assault, to kill, to perturb completely the life of a country in such a despicable, criminal and violent manner; that is what that section of the population did on the 28th and 29th of May last.

Although this refers to an event of the internal life of Macao, moved, however, by a cordiality of sentiments on the part of this Government towards the Chinese authorities, a heartiness which only a few days ago I personally had the pleasure to reaffirm, I am now going to relate the events of the 28th and 29th May last, such as they took place, and are known to the whole population of this Colony, such as they have merited reference, though in an approximate and incomplete form by some of the most unsuspicious foreign papers, which declared that they had received their information from citizens who had arrived from Macao, and even from members of the Labour Unions of this city.

The Canton Government, which prizes, as it cannot be otherwise, the intangible principle that the legitimate authority can neither be subverted nor insulted, that order is an indispensable condition for the existence of the people, that no one may disregard the legitimate rights of others and the tranquillity of the peaceful inhabitants, the Canton Government will surely be the first to recognise that the Macao authorities have proceeded with how great a wish for peacefulness and with how great a spirit for order.

The African Soldier's Conduct.

In one of the streets of this city, on the 28th May, in the afternoon, there was merely a personal incident between an African soldier and a group of people of Chinese race. According to enquiries and to the account most disfavoured to the African soldier, he, stopping by the door of a prostitute's house, addressed her and gave her a push; but according to the account most favourable to the soldier, he simply stopped to look at her.

A man of Chinese race who was passing by with five others spoke to the soldier in regular Portuguese and scolded him for his attitude towards the prostitute; and after a short talk, during which it is not proven that the soldier had uttered even an insulting word, this group of individuals assaulted and pursued the soldier in such a way that he had to go to hospital where the doctors said he would be unfit for work for 11 days.

To show that no thought of hostility towards the Chinese people impelled the African soldier, and also the correctness of his behaviour, it is only necessary to say that he, being advised to go in a rickshaw, replied to a European who saw him thus treated that he could not do so, because the African soldiers are debarred from using rickshaws, and he did not wish to disobey that order.

When this assault took place, it was natural that a policeman should appear. He arrested both the African soldier and one of the assailants who were then holding on to the assaulted man. The soldier was sent in custody to the hospital, because of the contusions that he had received; and the assailant was taken to the Chinese Police Station.

(Continued on Pages 5 and 6.)



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THE MACAO AFFAIR.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Common Occurrences.

It is to be observed that incidents such as those which have happened between the African soldier, the woman and the assailants are common street scenes, which occur in every land of every nation in Europe, as well as in Africa and in China. How many similar cases occur in Canton, how many similar cases occur in Macao with the Chinese soldiers from the neighbouring garrisons who, during so many years, have come here so often to spend their leisure hours.

In Macao, when these cases occur with the soldiers of the garrison, and when they are found to be guilty, they are punished disciplinarily without the crowd having to become mutinous and without the crowd being disrespectful and arrogant, trying to give orders to the proper authorities.

Everyone may rest assured that if it be proven that the African soldier with whom occurred the scene of the 28th May is in any way guilty, which appears, till this moment, is not proved, he will be punished according to the regulations.

After the capture of the soldier, who, as previously mentioned, was sent to hospital, and if one of his aggressors who was sent to the Chip Seng Police Station, some people at once began to demand of the Chief of that station that this aggressor should be set free. The Chief of the Police Station, as was only right, refused to comply with the exigence that was made, as he could not legally set free any prisoner without the consent of the proper authority.

A Planned Insurrection.

The turbulent crowd increased and the Chief of the Police Station informed the Central Station; then appeared Captain Cabaco, the Chief of Police, the officer previously mentioned, the same man in whom all the people of Macao recognise the kind and paternal manner of always doing his duty. Captain Cabaco began by trying his best to induce the crowd to disperse and to go away. He told them that the prisoner would be set free if, after the inquiry, nothing were proven against him; but that this could not be done on the mutineers' exigence. To these friendly efforts, to these requests by the Chief of Police, the crowd, which was growing very large, replied most disrespectfully. They threw stones at the station and threatened to deliver an assault so as to gain their end; and who knows for what further criminal purposes?

Was this crowd's act spontaneous? Even this the Macao authorities must doubt; and they have weighty reasons for so thinking, the principal of which is that on the morning of the 28th May some emissaries of the Macao Labour Associations went over to Taipa and Coloane Islands, in order to try and get the support of the traders and workmen of those islands for a general strike, which was to take place in the afternoon of the same day; thus showing most evidently that the idea of a rebellion did not emanate from the indignation of the crowd on account of the African soldier's supposed attitude, nor from the refusal on the part of the authorities, but that this referred to a seditious movement, previously thought out, and for which the scene with the African soldier merely served as a favourable pretext.

Military Party Stoned.

About 9 p.m., that is to say, after three hours of seeing the uselessness of his pacific efforts and justly fearing for the safety of the police station, Captain Cabaco telephoned asking that an infantry force be sent for the protection of the said station. Indeed, to protect the station there were only a small squad of civil police and a piquet of four African soldiers who every night patrol that section of the Praya. The infantry force made up of a platoon of 40 men, under the command of a sub-lieutenant, left San Francisco's Barracks for the Chip Seng station; and on passing along the Almeida Ribeiro Street it was stoned and some shots were fired at it from the windows and roofs of some of the houses.

A few persons of undisputed respectability such as Mr. Adriano Trigo, the Engineer-Director of the Public Works, Mr. Cesar de

Almeida, the Attorney General, and Captain Walter de Lima, the Chief Staff Officer, this last who had gone there to give some friendly advice, were all hit by the stones which had been thrown. Then, three soldiers fired their arms in the air. By order of the officer, they went along in an orderly way without further reply to this aggression.

Then followed the long efforts of 15 hours in which all the patience, all the resignation, all the unsurpassable and the almost incomprehensible spirit of sacrifice on the part of the officers and soldiers was put to the supreme trial.

Lieutenant Rogerio Ferreira, the acting Commander of the Infantry Company, to which the platoon belong, appeared there, called to lend his efforts and his prestigious authority over the soldiers, for he is one of the officers who had performed the greatest services during the Great War, he being honoured with medals from Portugal and from foreign nations. He came to show his disciplinary action, advising the soldiers to remain calm, forcing them to suffer their long trial of being offended, provoked and even humiliated by the crowd.

A Far Seeing Red Cross.

Fifteen hours of incomparable moral sufferings, fifteen hours of fatigue, fifteen hours without the right to a piece of bread or to a drop of water, because the mutinous crowd, which had been made up of several thousands, and waiting before their eyes the flags of their associations, did not permit the passers-by to pass, did not let their food to go by. They had barricaded the neighbouring streets with tables, rickshaws and bamboos crossed on the roads. They had positively established their dominion of anarchy.

The European passengers for the regular steamer were debarré from passing, the merchandise which was to be shipped was ordered back, the postal mails which were about to be despatched were kept back and detained.

The food destined for the military was seized, a Navy officer commanding one of the warships who was on the way to the ship of his command was twice attacked by the crowd and was compelled to alight from the rickshaw which was taking him on his way, the multitude opposing his advance. The steam launches had tried to go alongside their wharves, were ordered to back out. Among these were a few Government launches. The agency of the Hongkong line of the steamers wrote to the Government to take urgent measures for safeguarding the liberty of their transit.

All these acts were accompanied with shouts, insults, threats and provocations hurled at the armed force.

Relief Leads to Trouble.

In the meantime to rightly show that this movement had an organisation and regular preparation, the assailants were served with food. Many individuals who wore emblems of a self entitled corporation of the Red Cross, which, however, is not officially recognised in this Colony, walked about distributing bandages and some medicines in the event of their being casualties. It appears that these contingencies had been foreseen by the crowd.

About 10 a.m. of the 29th May, as Captain Cabaco had spoken and the fatigue of and the want of food for the force which was at Chip Seng Station, it was determined that another infantry platoon should be sent there to relieve the one that was there.

Captain Cabaco, on being informed of this order, told it to the crowd, explaining to them that it was simply a substitution, but the crowd showed its opposition to this fact. Thinking that the arrival of this force would greatly irritate the feelings of the crowd, Captain Cabaco requested that the force be not yet despatched.

However, it was absolutely necessary to relieve the platoon, which was so fatigued and had been without food. Therefore, it was resolved to send on the new platoon by water, so as not to cause any alarm while crossing the city. Captain Cabaco, still wishing that the arrival of the said force should not provoke greater excitement, asked for its recall when it was already on the way.

Officer's Sword Taken.

This could not be done, because at that moment the launch which was conveying them towards the wharf, before the approach of the launch, alongside

the Chip Seng wharf, Captain Cabaco, having always the same thought in mind, ordered Lieutenant Rogerio Ferreira, the distinguished officer previously referred to by me, to go to the wharf to tell the launch to remain a little way off, without landing the force that it was bringing over. Lieutenant Rogerio Ferreira then went to the wharf in order to obey the order he had received. It was then that the events were precipitated. The crowd, seeing this officer separated from the force, surrounded him, assaulted him, wrested his sword from him, bent it and threw it into a near-by well, where it was found later on. They tore his uniform, knocked off his cap and even tried to throw him into the harbour, one of his possessed assailants going so far as to lay his hands on the officer's throat. Another Portuguese citizen, named Augusto Dias, who was also overtaken by the crowd, was assaulted and thrown out of the wharf, on which, however, he succeeded to hold himself suspended. From the maddest crowd broke out some hot shots, killing at once one of the African soldiers of the small patrolling force. The great mass of the assailants then threw itself definitely towards to overwhelm the force. It was then that the force opened fire, not only in the fulfilment of the very duties of the military laws, but also in the extreme circumstance for its own salvation.

Large was, unfortunately, the percentage of the dead. This fact, as very ably narrated by the *South China Morning Post* of Hongkong and which those who are experts in military affairs know very well, is a peculiar fact, which only occurs when the fire is at a very close range. This, in itself, shows the truth that the crowd was falling with its weight upon the military force which it was surrounding.

The firing lasted only an instant, for immediate orders were given to cease fire. The crowd ran away in a disorderly manner. As one of the foreign journals calls attention to, there were no pursuits, there was no chasing after the mutineers who during such a long time had provoked the force and had insulted it. The force did not justly break ranks; it was under the orders of its officers, who did not permit it to fire not even one more shot. There was not any word of vengeance. When the force left its place it was only to succour the wounded and collect the dead.

Dead Not Thrown in the Sea. The dead were not thrown into the sea. If two or three corpses appeared in the water, it was surely because they fell there when they were hit or when they were hurled by the crowd in its flight.

Instead of their being cast into the sea, they were collected from the water. All the corpses were properly collected and their obituary notices were verified by the Doctors. They were put into coffins and handed over to the benevolent institution known as the "Keng Hu Hospital" for burial, the relatives who so wished it accompanying the funerals.

The wounded were not collected by the self-styled Red Cross Society, which, in this last instance, abandoned the place and did not render any aid. As was previously mentioned, this work was done by the very soldiers of the force with some help, also Portuguese, and they were taken to the hospitals, where Government Surgeons and the Municipal Doctor operated on them. They were so tenderly attended to that there are hopes that most of them will be completely cured.

There was no massacre, there was not one case of inhumanity, there was no case of aggression against the peaceful folk, there was not in any way a case of enmity against a people of a different origin. There was a repression of a grave movement of insurrection, there was the very defence of the public safety and of authority, there was the defence of the lives of the very military force, and before opening fire there was the greatest, the most unsurpassable and unimaginable complacency, and after the fire there was generosity, there was humanity in collecting the dead, in tenderly looking after the wounded, and leaving without pursuit or punishment the rest that had committed a real crime.

Midnight Council Sitting. It is, nevertheless, convenient to refer to a fact which shows to what extreme length was the wish of the authorities to avoid the shedding of blood.

In the middle of the night a delegate from the crowd had proposed to capture the officer, with funds from the said crowd, the Chief of Police after explaining to the difficulty of the situation, (Continued on Page 1.)

NOTICE.

APODICURE AND MANICURE

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FOR RENT.—Ground floor office 1,200 sq-ft. Centrally located, occupancy August, 1st. Apply the Admiral Line, Union Building.

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FOR SALE.—One practically new Semi-Diesel motor 175 H.P. 2 cylinders 275 R.P.M. together with complete set of spare parts—a perfect running order. Can be seen on application to The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.

The Captain, Owners and Agent of the s.s. "TUNGUS" will not be responsible for any debt incurred by the crew.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. HON FAN.—A Chinese graduate of the University of London, has been a teacher in the Chinese language in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching European to learn the Chinese language, and is a possessor of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of English and French. Those who are desirous of learning the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Hon Fan, "The Telegraph" office of direct to No. 190, Queen's Road Central second floor.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

A first and final Dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter after the expiration of one month from the 7th day of June, 1922.

Creditors who have not proved their debts or claims on or before the 7th day of July, 1922, will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be paid. Dated this 6th day of June, 1922.

M. FERNANDEZ,
Liquidator.

MESSRS. Lammert Brothers have received instructions from the Executor of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie deceased to sell by public Auction on

Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m.

SUBJECT TO RESERVE PRICE

the following valuable leasehold properties in five lots.

Lot 1. Rural Building Lot No. 172 a building site at Repulse Bay.

Lot 2. Subsection 2 of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 11 Babington Path situate thereon.

Lot 3. Subsection 3 of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 13 Babington Path situate thereon.

Lot 4. The Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 46 Robinson Road situate thereon.

Lot 5. Inland Lot No. 2133 and No. 11 Broadwood Road situate thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Executor or from Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1922.

A Living Romance in the Halls of the Dead!
A Fight for Kingly Jewels!
A RENAISSANCE PICTURE

THE LURE of EGYPT

From The Famous Novel "There Was A King in Egypt"

FRIDAY 9th. WORLD THEATRE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 7th June, 1922, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Teak sideboard, with bevelled mirror, teak dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, tea table, etc., etc.

Teak double and single beds, wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest-of-drawers, etc.

On view from Tuesday the 6th June

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 8th June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 37 Queen's Road Central The Whole of the Stock in Trade of "Bonton"

On view from Tuesday the 6th instant.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 9th June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

10 cases Copal Varnish

5 cases White Drier

5 cases Copper Paint

5 drums Quick Drying ships Paint in white, black, gray, red and brown

25 drums Boiled Oil

10 drums Black Varnish

19 drums Linseed Oil

38 drums Pale Boiled Oil

38 drums Turpentine

25 drums Anti-corrosive paint

25 drums Anti-fouling paint

72 kegs White Lead

500 kegs White Zinc

63 kegs Brown Paint

8 cases Antimony Oxide

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 9th June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

2,400 yards—4 conductor Submarine Telephone Cable

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424 feet Klamath Pneumatic Hose 1½"

320 feet Seal Rock Steam Hose 1½"

2 cases Lighting Fixture

40 Carbons Wall Receptacles 10 " Plugs

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI

The Steamship "WEST FARALON"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports on Monday, June 5th, 1922, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Saturday, June 10th, 1922, by Messrs. Anderson & Aske, Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the godowns and cargo undelivered on and after June 12th, 1922, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.
Agents,
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corp.,
Hongkong, June 5th, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the godowns for examination by the consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1922.

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WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Feder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, Powell's Building, No. 12 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association are indicated by being marked in the margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purpose, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles may be seen at the Company's said Registered Office. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by the underlining and marking in the margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on Monday, the 26th DAY OF JUNE, 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequent upon the above will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation. Dated this 27th day of May, 1922.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
H. O. HOLT,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed to Alexandra Building, 4th floor.

J. GIBBS & CO.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1922.

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IF YOU WEAR TORICS,

you know you have the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eyes. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

(Sd.) HERNANDEZ M. CORREA D.

SURA, Governor

Macao, June 5th, 1922

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

SPECIAL DANCE

with

FOX-TROT COMPETITION

at

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TO-NIGHT

HANDSOME PRIZES.

(The Competition will be decided during Dances Nos. 8 & 9 only.)

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—

Government Notifications.

Municipal Notifications.

Official Notifications.

Legal Notices.

Company Notifications.

Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.

The favourite passenger steamer

"SAI-MUN."

(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or to Wing Tai, 114, Wing Lok Street.

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines.

Revs. 225 per minute.

(2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW.115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.

(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders, c/o this Paper.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

They are legitimately constituted authorities, they represent a country, which to such liberal feelings of which it has given proofs to the whole world, has laws that are sovereign and that it is not the will of large or small crowds that can destroy.

Blood was shed. Nobody regrets this more than the Portuguese authorities; they regret this doubly because it is sad to see blood shed in a peaceful land and also because the events which have taken place show the profound injustice and which a few feeble-minded and bad people have excited a crowd and repay with feelings of rancour, the kindness, the generous treatment, the treatment full of friendship and of benignity which the Portuguese authorities grant to all the people of this Colony.

I am certain that the Canton Government, when it has become fully cognisant through this lengthy exposition, will rest assured as to how inalterable and more solid than all the incidents, are the century old relations which exist between Portugal and China.

(Sd.) HERNANDEZ M. CORREA D.

SURA, Governor

Macao, June 5th, 1922

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

so doing before the hour for the opening of the Court, because of the insistence of the delegates he resolved to ask the Acting Governor if he thought fit to promote that the bail could be immediately granted. At the middle of the night the Executive Council assembled exclusively for this purpose. The Judge was invited to be present, and such was the wish to resolve this amicably, that it was agreed to open the Court at once. This, perhaps, is a unique fact in the history of all the Courts. The Judge granted the desired bail. The Chief of Police, Mr. Cabaco, having been informed of the concession which had been obtained, passed on this information to the interested parties. As they did not come for the purpose of bailing, he repeatedly renewed this information.

Well, the bail having been granted with such an extraordinary demonstration on the part of the authority, was not availed of; it being very manifestly proven that the question of bailing the men under arrest, as well as the question about the incident with the African soldier, was nothing more than pretext for the rebellion into which the crowd had resolved to throw itself.

Without any reluctance, I furnish all these informations to the Government of Canton. Not having been informed by exact accounts, of course that Government was surprised that the Macao Government, with which are maintained friendly relations, with whose effective Chief some of its authorities had lately had the most cordial intercourse, should avail itself of so violent and uncalled for a measure against the peaceful citizens of Chinese origin.

Previous Good Relations.

Without any reluctance, therefore, I make this long exposition to deny categorically the mischievous informations that have been tendered to the Canton Government and to demonstrate, in a complete manner that cannot be refuted at all, that the Macao authorities have proceeded with the greatest prudence and with a truly pacific and humanitarian feeling.

Nobody could nor will ever exact from the Macao authorities to permit the subversion to the principle of authority, of order and of public safety to take place.

They are legitimately constituted authorities, they represent a country, which to such liberal feelings of which it has given proofs to the whole world, has laws that are sovereign and that it is not the will of large or small crowds that can destroy.

Blood was shed. Nobody regrets this more than the Portuguese authorities; they regret this doubly because it is sad to see blood shed in a peaceful land and also because the events which have taken place show the profound injustice and which a few feeble-minded and bad people have excited a crowd and repay with feelings of rancour, the kindness, the generous treatment, the treatment full of friendship and of benignity which the Portuguese authorities grant to all the people of this Colony.

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(Sd.) HERNANDEZ M. CORREA D.

SURA, Governor

Macao, June 5th, 1922

CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

Peking, June 4.—It is stated that Sun Yat-sen opposes the appointment of Li Yuan-hung as President on the ground that Feng Kuo-chang legally succeeded Li Yuan-hung as President and served out the original Presidential term.

Peking vernacular papers on the other hand say that Li Yuan-hung stipulates that his acceptance is conditional on Sun Yat-sen's retirement, also the abolition of Tuchunships and disbandment of superfluous troops.

It is reported that in the course of an interview after his arrival in Tientsin, Hsu Shih-chang gave it as his opinion that reunification was imminent and he hoped that no disagreement would arise between Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu.

A meeting is being held tomorrow to discuss the abolition of Inland Customs (Chang Knao, apparently Inland Customs not controlled like the Maritime Customs).

The various ministries are expected to appoint representatives to discuss the question in committee.—Reuter.

Peking, June 5.—The Chihli commander at Changli is stated to have issued a warning to foreigners to withdraw from the district, as heavy fighting is expected.

Pressure is being exerted from many sides to induce Li Yuan-hung to assume the Presidency, but the latter is still making conditions. The Tachuns of both Anfu and Chihli sections are supporting the appointment of Li Yuan-hung, and the hope of reunification is growing proportionately. Chang Shao-tseng is the popular choice for the Premiership, but he has not yet accepted.—Reuter.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

Tokyo, June 5.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

KT. of the GARTER 5th June London & Hamburg.
HELENUS 6th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
EURYLOCHUS 13th June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
TEUCER 20th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
YANOTSZE 20th June Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
PHENIUS 2nd July Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
OANFA 20th July Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
TALTHYBIUS 20th June, Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS 11th July, via Suez

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

ALCINOUS 15th June, via Suez
CYCLOPS 15th July, via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 21st June for Shanghai
PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London
MENTOR 15th Aug for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) AGENTS.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:-

For Steamers.

To Sail.

For further particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Tel. 36

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for Genoa, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 14th. June.

Further Sailings:-

Expected on or about. Will leave for above ports on or about.

M. S. "PERU" 25th July 1st September.
M. S. "AFRIKA" 8th August 15th.
M. S. "JAVA" 22nd August 30th.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th. May, 1922.



T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S. S. "BIYO MARU" (FREIGHTER)

8,800 Tons Dead Weight

will be despatched on or about June 11th.

For JAVA & NEW YORK (via Suez)

Taking cargo for BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & NEW YORK.

BY. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Tel. 2374 & 2375.

King's Building.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"

having arrived from Seattle,

Wash. via ports, on 3rd. inst.,

consignees are hereby notified

that their cargo is being landed

at their risk into the Hazardous

and/or Extra-Hazardous God-

downs of The Hongkong Kowloon

Wharf Godown Co., Kowloon

and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-

duce an Import permit signed by

the Superintendent of Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed.

All broken, chafed and damag-

ed cargo is to be left in the

Godowns where it will be

examined at 10 a.m. on 9th. inst.

by the Company's Surveyors,

Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented

within thirty days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognised. No claims

will be recognised after the goods

have left the Godowns, and cargo

undelivered on and after 12th.

inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will

be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,

United States Shipping Board,

Emergency Fleet Corporation,

Managing Agents,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building,

Hongkong, 5th. June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"HANLEY"

having arrived from Seattle,

Wash. via ports, on 4th. inst.,

consignees are hereby notified

that their cargo is being landed

at their risk into the Hazardous

and/or Extra-Hazardous God-

downs of The Hongkong and Kow-

loon Wharf Godown Co., Kowloon

and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-

duce an Import Permit signed by

the Superintendent of Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed.

All broken, chafed and damag-

ed cargo is to be left in the Go-

downs, where it will be examined

at 10 a.m. on 10th. inst. by the

Company's Surveyors, Messrs.

Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented

within thirty days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognised. No Claims

will be recognised after the goods

have left the Godowns, and cargo

undelivered on and after 12th.

inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,

United States Shipping Board,

Emergency Fleet Corporation,

Managing Agents,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building,

Hongkong, June, 5th. 1922.

"STAND NOT ON THE ORDER OF GOING."

"You go away, and you will be

all right—go at once," said the

Judge at Clerkenwell County

Court to a defendant, whose case

was struck out owing to the non-

appearance of plaintiff.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"KNIGHT of the GARTER"

From NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will

lie at Consignees' risk and sub-

ject to terms and conditions of

storage at Holt's wharf. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery

from Godown on and after 5th.

June.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-

ed goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

10th. June, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the

undersigned on or before the

24th. June, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th. June, 1922.



Our Portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 77, Bristol Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:-

"For years I suffered with a terrible blood poisoning from the skin. I tried doctors and other medicines, but nothing helped me. I was very miserable and my health was ruined. I was told to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after taking the first bottle I began to feel an improvement, which has continued, with the result that I am now healthy and happy. I have no more skin trouble, and I feel like a new woman. I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint, and I consider my cure a very satisfactory one."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Scabs, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realize that blood and humors can be purified and living blood must be introduced into the system. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the true source of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly and safely cures, and restores the impurities that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

For Bad Legs, Ulcers, No. 1 for Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 2 for Chronic Weaknesses, Sold by Leading Chemists, Price in England, 1/6. 1/2. 1/3. 1/4. 1/5. 1/6. 1/7. 1/8. 1/9. 1/10. 1/11. 1/12. 1/13. 1/14. 1/15. 1/16. 1/17. 1/18. 1/19. 1/20. 1/21. 1/22. 1/23. 1/24. 1/25. 1/26. 1/27. 1/28. 1/29. 1/30. 1/31. 1/32. 1/33. 1/34. 1/35. 1/36. 1/37. 1/38. 1/39. 1/40. 1/41. 1/42. 1/43. 1/44. 1/45. 1/46. 1/47. 1/48. 1/49. 1/50. 1/51. 1/52. 1/53. 1/54. 1/55. 1/56. 1/57. 1/58. 1/59. 1/60. 1/61. 1/62. 1/63. 1/64. 1/65. 1/66. 1/67. 1/68. 1/69. 1/70. 1/71. 1/72. 1/73. 1/74. 1/75. 1/76. 1/77. 1/78. 1/79. 1/80. 1/81. 1/82. 1/83. 1/84. 1/85. 1/86. 1/87. 1/88. 1/89. 1/90. 1/91. 1/92. 1/93. 1/94. 1/95. 1/96. 1/97. 1/98. 1/99. 1/100. 1/101. 1/102. 1/103. 1/104. 1/105. 1/106. 1/107. 1/108. 1/109. 1/110. 1/111. 1/112. 1/113. 1/114. 1/115. 1/116. 1/117. 1/118. 1/119. 1/120. 1/121. 1/122. 1/123. 1/124. 1/125. 1/126. 1/127. 1/128. 1/129. 1/130. 1/131. 1/132. 1/133. 1/134. 1/135. 1/136. 1/137. 1/138. 1/139. 1/140. 1/141. 1/142. 1/143. 1/144. 1/145. 1/146. 1/147. 1/148. 1/149. 1/150. 1/151. 1/152. 1/153. 1/154. 1/155. 1/156. 1/157. 1/158. 1/159. 1/160. 1/161. 1/162. 1/163. 1/164. 1/165. 1/166. 1/167. 1/168. 1/169. 1/170. 1/171. 1/172. 1/173. 1/174. 1/175. 1/176. 1/177. 1/178. 1/179. 1/180. 1/181. 1/182. 1/183. 1/184. 1/185. 1/186. 1/187. 1/188. 1/189. 1/190. 1/191. 1/192. 1/193. 1/194. 1/195. 1/196. 1/197. 1/198. 1/199. 1/200. 1/201. 1/202. 1/203. 1/204. 1/205. 1/206. 1/207. 1/208. 1/209. 1/210. 1/211. 1/212. 1/213. 1/214. 1/215. 1/216. 1/217. 1/218. 1/219. 1/220. 1/221. 1/222. 1/223. 1/224. 1/225. 1/226. 1/227. 1/228. 1/229. 1/230. 1/231. 1/232. 1/233. 1/234. 1/235. 1/236. 1/237. 1/238. 1/239. 1/240. 1/241. 1/242. 1/243. 1/244. 1/245. 1/246. 1/247. 1/248. 1/249. 1/250. 1/251. 1/252. 1/253. 1/254. 1/255. 1/256. 1/257. 1/258. 1/259. 1/260. 1/261. 1/262. 1/263. 1/264. 1/265. 1/266. 1/267. 1/268. 1/269. 1/270. 1/271. 1/272. 1/273. 1/274. 1/275. 1/276. 1/277. 1/278. 1/279. 1/280. 1/281. 1/282. 1/283. 1/284. 1/285. 1/286. 1/287. 1/288. 1/289. 1/290. 1/291. 1/292. 1/293. 1/294. 1/295. 1/296. 1/297. 1/298. 1/299. 1/300. 1/301. 1/302. 1/303. 1/304. 1/305. 1/306. 1/307. 1/308. 1/309. 1/310. 1/311. 1/312. 1/313. 1/314. 1/315. 1/316. 1/317. 1/318. 1/319. 1/320. 1/321. 1/322. 1/323. 1/324. 1/325. 1/326. 1/327. 1/328. 1/329. 1/330. 1/331. 1/332. 1/333. 1/334. 1/335. 1/336. 1/337. 1/338. 1/339. 1/340. 1/341. 1/342. 1/343. 1/344. 1/345. 1/346. 1/347. 1/348. 1/349. 1/350. 1/351. 1/352. 1/353. 1/354. 1/355. 1/356. 1/357. 1/358. 1/359. 1/360. 1/361. 1/362. 1/363. 1/364. 1/365. 1/366. 1/367. 1/368. 1/369. 1/370. 1/371. 1/372. 1/373. 1/374. 1/375. 1/376. 1/377. 1/378. 1/379. 1/380. 1/381. 1/382. 1/383. 1/384. 1/385. 1/386. 1/387. 1/388. 1/389. 1/390. 1/391. 1/392. 1/393. 1/394. 1/395. 1/396. 1/397. 1/398. 1/399. 1/400. 1/401. 1/402. 1/403. 1/404. 1/405. 1/406. 1/407. 1/408. 1/409. 1/410. 1/411. 1/412. 1/413. 1/414. 1/415. 1/416. 1/417. 1/418. 1/419. 1/420. 1/421. 1/422. 1/423. 1/424. 1/425. 1/426. 1/427. 1/428. 1/429. 1/430. 1/431. 1/432. 1/433. 1/434. 1/435. 1/436. 1/437. 1/438. 1/439. 1/440. 1/441. 1/442. 1/443. 1/444. 1/445. 1/446. 1/447. 1/448. 1/449. 1/450. 1/451. 1/452. 1/453. 1/454. 1/455. 1/456. 1/457. 1/458. 1/459. 1/460. 1/461. 1/462. 1/463. 1/464. 1/465. 1/466. 1/467. 1/468. 1/469. 1/470. 1/471. 1/472. 1/473. 1/474. 1/475. 1/476. 1/477. 1/478. 1/479. 1/480. 1/481. 1/482. 1/483. 1/484. 1/485. 1/486. 1/487. 1/488. 1/489. 1/490. 1/491. 1/492. 1/493. 1/494. 1/495. 1/496. 1/497. 1/498. 1/499. 1/500. 1/501. 1/502. 1/503. 1/504. 1/505. 1/506. 1/507. 1/508. 1/509. 1/510. 1/511. 1/512. 1/513. 1/514. 1/515. 1/516. 1/517. 1/518. 1/519. 1/520. 1/521. 1/522. 1/523. 1/524. 1/525. 1/526. 1/527. 1/528. 1/529. 1/530. 1/531. 1/532. 1/533. 1/534. 1/535. 1/536. 1/537. 1/538. 1/539. 1/540. 1/541. 1/542. 1/543. 1/544. 1/545. 1/546. 1/547. 1/548. 1/549. 1/550. 1/551. 1/552. 1/553. 1/554. 1/555. 1/556. 1/557. 1/558. 1/559. 1/560. 1/561. 1/562. 1/563. 1/564. 1/565. 1/566. 1/567. 1/568. 1/569. 1/570. 1/571. 1/572. 1/573. 1/574. 1/575. 1/576. 1/577. 1/578. 1/579. 1/580. 1/581. 1/582. 1/583. 1/584. 1/585. 1/586. 1/587. 1/588. 1/589. 1/590. 1/591. 1/592. 1/593. 1/594. 1/595. 1/596. 1/597. 1/598. 1/599. 1/600. 1/601. 1/602. 1/603. 1/604. 1/605. 1/606. 1/607. 1/608. 1/609. 1/610. 1/611. 1/612. 1/613. 1/614. 1/615. 1/616. 1/617. 1/618. 1/619. 1/620. 1/621. 1/622. 1/

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its pre-war world-wide reputation—
high quality—real age, and fine flavour.

SOLE AGENTS—

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Alexandra Building,

Phone 616.



**Complete Your Living Room
With A Victrola**

The room needs no other musical instrument when you have a Victrola, because a Victrola is all instruments in one, and anybody can play it. Standard models will adorn any room and any suite of furniture, while the period designs are works of art which embody all that is finest and best in historic craftsmanship.

Look around your living room and see if there is not one spot just made for a Victrola—a spot where nothing else looks quite as well. We shall be pleased to supply you with the instrument most appropriate in style. Come and see our stock.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
Exclusive Agents.

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FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

HAMS

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN

WHOLE HAMS \$1.00 per lb.

HALF HAMS \$1.10

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THE CATERING DEPARTMENT

CAFE WISEMAN

is now replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for
BATHING AND MOTORING PICNICS.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES,
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS,
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Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

The Remington Portable

is the outstanding success among portable typewriters—it supplies the highest typewriter efficiency within the smallest possible space.

And the reason is—

it's different

The Remington Engineer found that the problem of building a portable typewriter of true Remington quality was not to be solved by following familiar lines of construction. It demanded originality of conception, combined with inventive skill of a high order. In short, it called for something new—and different.

And the Remington Portable is successful—because it is different.

MUSTARD AND CO.

Distributors.

17, Connaught Road, Central.
Tel. No. 1138.

DEATHS.

BOREL.—At the "Paul Donner" Hospital, Canton, on the 4th June, Jacques Borel, of the Chinese Postal Service, aged 21 years. (Sicgon papers please copy).

ANDERSON.—On June 5th 1922, at the French Hospital, Hugh Anderson, aged 35 years. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley this afternoon at 5.30 p.m.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 6th June, 1922.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD."

Sun Yat-sen must be a troubled man these days. For the moment he has had to leave the expedition against the North to take care of himself whilst he returns to Canton to endeavour to straighten out affairs and remould the scheme of things more nearly to his heart's desire. If reports be true, he is conscious of the point that, as head of the so-called Constitutional Government, he is responsible for the present state of Kwangsi and is now anxious to do something to prove his authority over this distressed province. That is said to be one of his reasons for paying a visit to Canton. But the major circumstance accounting for his return is without doubt his anxiety at the fact that Chan King-ming has regained a large measure of control over Canton.

The fact that Chan has such a strong military following in and around Canton is evidently not altogether to the liking of Sun, who wants to see Chan's forces split up and distributed at points more remote from the centre of authority. The idea thus occurred to him of coming to terms with Chan's commanders, but the invitation to the latter to talk matters over proved a wash-out, since not one of them turned up at the arranged conference. Instead, they betook themselves to Stekiung, whither Chan came from Wai-chow and talked matters over with them, again returning to his native district, where, like Brer Rabbit, he "lies low and says nuffin."

That Sun Yat-sen is annoyed at the turn affairs are taking is apparent from the report that, unless Chan returns to Canton or obeys orders, he proposes bombarding the latter's defence lines. It is said that he intends utilising one of the Northern cruisers for that purpose, but, from what we can hear, the loyalty of the commanders of

these boats is still very much in dispute. One report is to the effect that Sun disapproved a proposal to send one of these cruisers to Macao, fearing that, once it left Canton, it might go much further afield than the neighbouring Portuguese colony. These and other facts reveal the awkward position in which Sun finds himself. In the circumstances, he is a bold man to return to Canton, but we doubt whether he will improve his position as a result of the visit.

Canton and Macao.

The citizens of Canton have had their mass meeting regarding the Macao affair, and, as was to be expected, they criticised the Portuguese authorities with marked immoderation. That the gathering was in large measure organised by the extreme elements is evident from the fact that it was presided over by the notorious Chan Ping-sang and that the absurd demands made at the recent labour meeting were all approved. If the Cantonese believe that they have a good case against the Portuguese it is passing strange that they should at this mass meeting adopt two "secret resolutions." That is suggestive of underhand work, and if the nature of these resolutions is such as we hear, including an intention to use unauthorised force to carry them into effect, we cannot help thinking that it would be well for the Canton authorities to restrain the firebrands before they begin to stir up serious trouble.

Sun Yat-sen says he will take the whole Macao affair up in accordance with international law. That is the proper and the constitutional way, but he shows a weak hand when he declares that he will not interfere with the labourers or the people in anything they may choose to do. That is tantamount to condoning mob law. If the Chinese have no case to be upheld by international usage, they will not improve matters by taking the law into their own hands.

The Next Move.

With the elimination, by retirement, of "Old Hsu," to whom the South has shown a certain antagonism, an important step has been taken on the road to China's reunification, which is not, of course, to say that the prospect of such a consummation is distinctly strong. Many a fertile subject for dispute remains to be negotiated yet. Most of these points resolve themselves into personal questions—in short, whether the various War Lords, office-seekers, and other self-seekers are at last ready to abandon their schemes of aggrandisement. The way seems to have been made tolerably clear for a settlement of the constitutional question, hence this personal factor again becomes the hinge. Wu Pui-too has attained such a commanding position that a clear programme from him, firmly adhered to, would give the initial impetus, especially now that an understanding between Wu and the South, through Chan King-ming, seems to have been brought nearer. But if there is going to be disagreement between Wu and his old chief Tsao Kwan, of which ex-President Hsu has just given a hint, the position may be worse than ever. In such an event the recent collision between Wu and Chang Tso-lin becomes so much sheer waste, merely giving rise to new rivalries. But "Old Hsu," having lost his post, may have been seeking to stir up fresh trouble. It is hardly thinkable that Wu will fall into such a trap.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

A curious report has drifted down from Shanghai to the effect that an island by Kiaochow Bay has just been the scene of a sanguinary encounter between China's pirates and bandits (we should be interested to know, by the way, where the distinction is drawn in such a case as this). Apparently the pirates encroached upon territory which the brigands considered to be their special preserve. The bandits swooped down upon the intruders, and in the resultant conflict eleven pirates are stated to have met their end. If the depredators continue on these lines, one of China's problems may settle itself. There is some resemblance to the state of affairs that obtained at English Turf resorts a season or two ago. Many hold-ups occurred, and it was evident that a gang was at work, whereupon a civil group of miscreants cut

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CAN'T STAND STILL AND WIN THE HUMAN RACE.

Inspector Pitt left for Home by the s.s. Khyber to-day.

Two Chinese were admitted to hospitals during the week-end as the result of dog bites.

The Empress of Russia is due here at 7 a.m. to-morrow and will berth at Kowloon Wharf.

The remains of a Chinese ten-year-old boy were removed to the Mortuary yesterday from Stanley Bay. The boy was drowned whilst fishing at the Government boat house.

Injuries to the head were sustained by a Chinese as the result of a fall which occurred when he attempted to alight from a moving tramcar in Des Voeux Road West yesterday.

The baseball game of last Saturday played at Canton between the "Tracy" of the U.S.S. Destroyer No. 214 and a picked team of Canton players resulted in a score of 7-3 in favour of the sailors.

For the benefit of Hongkong residents, the Star Theatre's booking office at the ferry pier, Hongkong side, will be opened to-morrow afternoon. Hongkong patrons of this theatre get free ferry tickets for the return journey.

The Canton Times concludes a leading article on the birthday of King George in these words: "Happy the Empire that possesses such a King. All honour to the ruler that knows and loves his people. We too are constrained to raise our voice, feeble though it be, in one chorus of loud acclaim, 'Long live the King.'"

A ricksha containing a fare collided with a tramcar at the junction of Hill and Des Voeux Roads yesterday, with the result that the passenger, who is an elderly Chinese woman, was precipitated out of her seat and sustained injuries which necessitated her immediate removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

Keen interest is being shown in the fox-trot competition which has been arranged to take place at a special dance at the Kowloon Theatre this evening. Hand-some prizes have been put up by the management and, both for competitors and those who content themselves with just a "look-see," the night should prove a thoroughly enjoyable one. The competition will not be permitted to take up the whole programme but will be confined to two dances—Nos. 8 and 9.

In line with procedure advocated in the *Telegraph* recently, Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning ordered that a warrant be issued for the arrest of a Chinese woman who had been charged with ill-treating her *mui-tai* but failed to appear in the Court when the case was called this morning. The woman had paid in a bail of \$1,000 in the Police, Inspector, and this was ordered to be forfeited by his Worship in addition to the issuing of the warrant.

A report has been made to the Hongkong police concerning a piracy which occurred on Sunday, when the passengers and crew of the launch San On, trading between Sai U Cheung and Ngo Kun, were held up by thirteen men, armed with revolvers, who had shipped as passengers. A rather appreciable haul was made in money, clothing and articles of jewellery. The hold-up was carried out without a hitch, the victims being too surprised to offer any resistance. The pirates directed the crew to "carry on" and at a point near Ngo Kun, which is in Chinese territory, they landed and made their escape.

into the profitable "business." The first set of rascals indignantly declared war upon their imitators, threatening them with something approaching extermination, the second lot replying in like vein, which would have relieved the public of both groups of rascals. Perhaps it was only a war of threats, but out of evil some good has come, as the conflicting camps appear to have served the purpose of a mutual deterrent.

LATE MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

Prince of Wales' Sympathy.

The following is a copy of a letter received by H. E. the Governor from the Prince of Wales' Private Secretary:—
Takamatsu, Japan, May 6th, 1922.

Dear Sir Reginald,
The Prince of Wales was very sorry to read in to-day's paper of the death of Mr. Lau Chu-pak, a member of the Legislative Council, who read the Chinese address of welcome to His Royal Highness and sat beside him at the Chinese dinner in the Tai Ping Theatre.
His Royal Highness would ask you to convey an expression of his sincere sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.
Believe me,
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) GODFREY THOMAS,
Private Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Bridge Points.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday under the heading of "To-day's Miscellany," second paragraph, referring to the game of bridge described in Mr. John Galsworthy's "Loyalties," if your correspondent has quoted the incident correctly, the author is quite right. It is quite in order for the opponents to make game against the declaration, as the points are scored below the line when the declaration is defeated. In the games of "Auction," "Royal Auction" and "Lillie Auction" bridge, the opponents can never make game or game and rubber against the declaration, as they can only score above the line.

Yours, etc.

C. J. T.
Hongkong, June 6, 1922.

STOLEN BOOKS.

An Old Man Sentenced.

Captain G. F. Spinks to-day charged a Chinese, before Mr. J. A. Fraser, with the theft of three books, valued at \$3.

The evidence showed that the defendant, who was in the habit of frequenting the auction rooms on the chance of picking up jobs, was engaged by the Captain to take eight lots of books from Messrs. Hughes and Hough's rooms to his residence in Wanchai Road. One lot was missing when the purchase was brought home, and the defendant, who was seen in the streets by Captain Spinks yesterday, was arrested.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mrs. Spinks, and his Worship asked defendant if he had anything to say.

Defendant replied that he would have no use for these books if he were to steal them, which he did not. He was an old man, fast approaching the end of his life, and would not think of committing such a crime. During the forty years he had been in the Colony he had never before had occasion to set his foot in the police dock.

A friend and colleague of the defendant who was called by the latter to give evidence as to his character, merely came forward with an expression of his incredulity that a man of his high moral standing of the defendant could stoop to committing a petty larceny.

His Worship imposed sentence of ten days' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

Sun and the Presidency.

Our Canton correspondent says it is reported that Sun Yat-sen, on receiving a telegram from the North asking him to resign the Presidency of the South, simultaneously with Hsu Shih-chang's resignation, decided to call a meeting for the purpose of ignoring the message. He declares that he will not resign in favour of Li Yuan-hung, and says the meeting of the old Parliament should be held in Canton.

Our correspondent further reports that General Chan King-ming has resigned the chairmanship of the Canton branch of the Kuomintang. He still declines to state the date of his return to Canton.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Shanghai Also Grousing.

Hongkong is not the only place where people are grousing about the telephone service; Shanghai also is complaining. At the twenty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. E. F. Mackay both spoke in strong terms of the inefficiency of the service and suggested that the company was paying too much consideration to high dividends.

Mr. Burkill considered that the directors had lost sight of the objects of the company. When the company was started the idea was to have an efficient service at a minimum cost and dividends were to be kept down to 8 per cent. In the year under review they had made a great deal of money, but they had given a poorer service than ever. Mr. Burkill suggested that if the directors paid less attention to the money side of the company and more attention to giving a better service they would please everybody and cause less trouble to themselves.

The trouble was due, in the speaker's opinion, to lack of supervision and the want of properly trained operators. Mr. Burkill contended that the Chinese could work as well as anybody else; but he urged that the company must get a better class of men and pay them well. He also suggested that first class supervisors should be brought out from Home.

There was no necessity to pay 12 per cent. Mr. Burkill continued. This year they had made 50 per cent. profit and he suggested that if they were going to make all that money they should have a reduction in the rates. "At the present moment," said Mr. Burkill, "we are paying very highly for an inefficient service."

In supporting Mr. Burkill, Mr. Mackay mentioned that this was the only public service company to whom he had ever written with regard to the inefficiency of its service. He contrasted the service with that in Canada and America and continued that he could not help thinking that the idea of the service had been subordinated to mere money-making. It would be preferable to get efficiency by getting more money back in the way of dividends.

Replying to the criticism, the Chairman contended that they only gave a return of 8.9 per cent. on Ts. 2,638,527 capital invested and that could not be called an undue profit. With regard to the service, the Chairman replied that the average time of answering was 3.8 sec. while New York only aimed at 4 sec. and London was happy if it got 5 sec. They had 438 operators, of whom 250 were engaged during the year. They dismissed 35 and 101 had resigned. He promised that the idea of bringing out supervisors from Home would receive attention.

The average number of complaints, said the chairman, was one for every three and half months, to which Mr. Burkill replied that it was impossible to fill in a form every time the phone was unsatisfactory; they would spend all their days at it.

CHINESE UNIFICATION.

Telegram from Generals Wu and Tsao.

The following from the above-mentioned Generals appeared in the Chinese Press:—

"The Press, Shanghai,
"We have just sent a telegraphic reply to the Preparatory Bureau for the Reconvocation of the First Parliament at Tientsin as follows:—

"Hon. Members,
"Your telegram of the 24th. instant has been noted. The internal upheavals lasting several years, so complicated and harassing, have all been due to the inefficiency of our laws. Now, as you Hon. Members, by virtue of your duty and power, are willing to reassess yourselves in accordance with law it is really a preliminary step towards the introduction of an enlightened government. We beg, on behalf of our people, to congratulate the Parliament and the Republic."

Tsao Kun.
Wu Pei-fu.
Peking, May 28.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. L. da Rocha writes us today to the effect that his statement that the Portuguese were going to burn the bodies of the Chinese killed in the recent shooting was not true.

A fine of \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, was imposed on Kong Kau, at the Marine Court this morning, for failing to take out a licence for his motor boat Leung 1.

For failing to observe the rules of the road, the masters of the Kwong Che, Yan Hing and Kwong Ying were each fined \$15, with the option of one month, by Comdr. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning.

When a lunking intervened to stop a fight in Bonham Road on Saturday, he was unexpectedly assaulted by the five men who were engaged in the fight and was injured in the forehead. The men escaped, and the constable was subsequently sent to the Government Civil Hospital to have his injuries attended to.

Hearing cries of "Snatching," a Chinese police constable on board the Hydrangea yesterday saw a coolie running with a felt hat in his hand. The constable gave chase and caught the coolie. During the pursuit the coolie threw the hat into the sea, but it was recovered. The coolie was brought before Comdr. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, and sentenced to two months' labour.

A boatman of Aberdeen village was this morning brought up by Inspector Ogg on a charge of possessing a rifle without the necessary permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. The technical offence was admitted by Mr. A. E. Hall, who, however, said that the rifle was not serviceable. Inspector Ogg said that the rifle could still be effectively used, and he produced for the inspection of the Magistrate the defendant's licence in which was endorsed a previous conviction for the same offence. This clinched the case from the point of view of the prosecution, and a fine of \$200 was imposed.

Carrying a basket containing a number of cakes, a Chinese living at a village near Hunghom was on Sunday stopped near the No. 3 Railway Bridge by three men, who displayed a lively interest in the cakes. They questioned him as to his name, his place of residence, his ancestors, and, coming more directly to the point, asked what business he had to be travelling along that locality with so many cakes in his possession. He answered them according to the best of his ability, which apparently was not great, for they dealt him a blow on the head. In a dazed condition he remembered being relieved of his jacket and basket which contained the cakes. The total loss, he related to the police, was \$11.

TROUBLE ON "EMPRESS OF CANADA."

Boilerman Threatens Engineer.

One of the crew of the Empress of Canada, D. Lee, a boiler attendant, was brought before Comdr. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, by Capt. A. Hailey, master of the Empress of Canada, who charged him with unlawfully absenting himself from the vessel, on the 3rd inst., without the permission of the master or other officer in charge. Capt. Hailey told the Court that Lee came on board about half past ten on the night of the 2nd inst. and commenced to create a disturbance. He threatened to "knife" the third engineer, Capt. Hailey took Lee to the Water Police Station the next day, but the sergeant in charge refused to take the case. The Captain then took defendant back to the ship. Lee left the vessel without permission, being absent from duty on June 3rd, from nine o'clock in the morning until half past two in the afternoon. When he returned, he was abusive and Capt. Hailey gave him in charge.

Defendant pleaded guilty. The Marine Magistrate took into consideration the fact that Lee had been confined since Saturday, June 3rd, and fined him five days' pay.

GEN. WANG SHIH-CHEN AND PRESIDENCY.

Curious Tale of Intrigue in the Capital.

The North China Daily News gives the following as an interesting piece of Peking gossip, but does not profess to take responsibility for its accuracy. In an interview which was published last week with a prominent Chinese gentleman who had just returned from the north it was suggested that General Wang Shih-cheng, the Premier designate, was working hard for the reconvening of the Parliament so that he might, as Premier (there being no Vice-President) take over the Presidency as soon as Hsu Shih-chang was removed from office when his position had been declared illegal by the old Parliament to be illegal.

The same view is taken in a letter which has just been received from the north which states that for a long time the election of Wang Shih-cheng as President and the appointment of Chin Yun-peng as Premier had been considered by the Chihli military leaders who have now definitely decided upon these appointments. Much activity now prevails in Peking as a result of this decision.

GENERAL CHIN YUN-PENG. The letter says that General Chin Yun-peng, who was formerly Premier, is working in the background, strenuously urging the reconvening of Parliament. He is strongly supported by General Wu Pei-fu, who, it is stated, has promised that he shall be allowed to take up an official position in the near future.

"It is understood," says the letter, "that General Wu wishes to utilize the services of Chin because he is in close touch with the Yenchiu and Chenghsueh factions and it will therefore be easy for him to co-operate with the Parliamentary members of these two factions. General Wu knows also that Hsu Shih-chang, the President, disagrees with Chin owing to the latter's daring to oppose him."

"If, therefore, General Chin enters once more into the political field, it is certain that he will not be Hsu Shih-chang's tool; on the other hand he will be a staunch supporter of the Chihli party. Chin has stated that his only condition for supporting the Chihli party is the reconvening of Parliament."

"Hsu Shih-chang," continues the letter, "being afraid that Chin would again become Premier and oppose his wishes, readily agreed to the appointment of Wang Shih-cheng as Premier with a view to blocking Chin. He thought that by appointing Wang, he (Hsu) would indirectly control General Wu Pei-fu, who is an old student of Wang's. Wang, being a clever man and a great schemer, immediately saw what was in the mind of the President so he agreed to form a Cabinet on condition that the old Parliament was reconvened."

SITTING ON THE PORCUPINE. "Knowing that the old Parliament would declare his position illegal, Hsu Shih-chang was greatly embarrassed and did not know what to do, and remained between the devil and the deep sea, but it is his own fault," says the writer of the letter, "that he is now sitting on the back of a porcupine. He schemed and failed. The mandate appointing Wang Premier was delayed on account of this. It seems that what Hsu Shih-chang likes is disliked by General Wu Pei-fu and vice versa."

From what can be learned, states the letter, the Peking military leaders approve of the appointment of an old member of the Peiyang party to the presidency, in case General Li Yuan-hung refuses to serve as they know he will. Wang, with his eye on the presidential chair, is now working hard to meet the wishes of General Wu Pei-fu and to overthrow President Hsu Shih-chang.

"Taking qualifications into consideration Wang is the next man for the presidency in the north for there is no other member of the Peiyang party eligible or even in sight. The plans of the Chihli party at first were the appointment of Wang as President, General Tsao Kun as Vice-President and Chin as Premier, but as Chin could not openly enter into official life at the present time, he has nominated Wang who for the time being will content himself with the premiership."

"Wang has so far been so successful with his scheming, that he can now be seen through like a piece of glass," continues the letter. "Who cannot see that he wishes to become president?"

PEKING NEWS.

The Presidential Question.

A Peking telegram states that Tao Kwan, Wu Pei-fu and the Tsuchuns and Governors of Kiangsu, Shantung, Hupoh, Shensi and Kansu have jointly requested Li Yuan-hung to assume the Presidency for the time being, but the Tsuchun and Governor of Chekiang, after a meeting with various societies, expressed disapproval of this suggestion. Another Peking message states that the Chihli forces attacked the Fengtien troops at Changli. The latter retreated, burning several bridges as they went.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

Boston Improving.

The following are the latest results:

MAY 27

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 8, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 7.
New York 3, Washington 4.
No other games.

MAY 29

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
New York 3, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington 2, Boston 1.
Second Game—
Washington 8, Boston 9.—Eleven innings.
Philadelphia 4, New York 7.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 8.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 9.

STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	25	13	.657
Pittsburgh	22	15	.594
St. Louis	22	18	.550
Cincinnati	23	20	.534
Brooklyn	20	20	.500
Chicago	17	21	.457
Boston	12	23	.357
Philadelphia	13	25	.342

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	27	16	.627
St. Louis	23	16	.589
Cleveland	20	21	.487
Detroit	19	20	.487
Boston	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
Washington	20	23	.465
Chicago	14	24	.368

10,000 MEN RUSH FOR DIAMONDS.

Reported Big Finds in British Guiana.

A discovery of diamonds, which are being picked up in great quantities along the Mazaruni River, has resulted in a rush to British Guiana, according to Professor William La Varre, of Harvard University, who has lately arrived in New York from the scene. At the time he left 10,000 men—1,000 of them white—were braving jungle fever in the hunt for the precious stones. Professor La Varre himself brought back 500 carats of uncut diamonds, which he turned over to the Customs officials for appraisal. Diamonds have been found from time to time in British Guiana. Thirty years ago an expedition to the Upper Mazaruni, while searching for gold, discovered small diamonds in the gravel in some numbers. In the following years several expeditions were dispatched, and located gems; but, although the stones were found in considerable numbers, they were small and of no great value, and the search was practically abandoned. In 1900 the British Guiana Diamond Syndicate obtained a concession of 2,000 acres on a tributary of the Mazaruni river, but this company is now defunct. Later another company obtained a larger concession, and is still at work.

ident? First premier, then president. As General Wu Pei-fu is Wang's student and reverse him, old Hsu does not wish to oppose Wang so is allowing him to take over the premiership, which is the first step towards the presidency."

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CHINESE SEAMEN.

To Be Represented at International Conference.

Indications of an active effort on the part of the Hongkong Seamen's Union to extend its influence to Shanghai are seen in headquarters by a delegation from the union at Hongkong. Rules for the organization have already been drawn up with the assistance of Mr. P. W. Golding and have been submitted to the Municipal Council. The Council has also been asked to grant registration to the union headquarters as a club.

The delegation from Hongkong is composed of Messrs. Lam Wai-man, Chung Shin-pang and Luk Shoung-kat. The first-named has already assumed the title of President of the Chinese Seamen's Union in Shanghai. Offices have been opened at 163 Broadway, and a mass meeting will soon be held to inaugurate the Shanghai branch.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 Chinese Seamen, of whom 50,000 are Cantonese. Thirty thousand men, it is said, work out of Shanghai, and to these the union leaders look for their support.

No difficulty over wage scales is expected at the present time, as Shanghai shipowners met the increases granted at Hongkong at the conclusion of the strike there.

SEVERAL BRANCHES CONTEMPLATED.

The objects of the Chinese Seamen's Union, and the services which it has hitherto rendered and which it contemplates hereafter to render on a larger scale to shipping interest, were explained to a reporter of the Shanghai Evening Star, who interviewed Mr. Lam Wai-man, Chairman of the Social Committee of the Chinese Seamen's Union at Hongkong. Mr. Lam is to carry out the first part of a programme for the extension of the work of the Union by the establishment of branches at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Singapore and other important ports.

"Before the Chinese Seamen's Union came into existence," said Mr. Lam, "there were frequently cases of misunderstanding between the Chinese seamen and their employers, and through misunderstanding friction was unavoidably created. There were, for example, numerous instances in which the seamen signed their papers of service. All that they knew was that the papers bore their signature. They had no knowledge of either the nature of the work they were required to do or the terms and conditions."

"When troubles arose, cases, which could have without difficulties been privately and amicably settled, were referred to the police courts, and irritating measures were at times unnecessarily resorted to. The Union does not merely content itself with seeking to promote the welfare of the seamen, but it has at the same time taken upon itself the arduous duties of assisting the seamen to have a good knowledge of their responsibilities and to live up to them. The Union has more than 20,000 members and the enrolment of new members is steadily progressing. The good offices of the Union have been found helpful in the satisfactory settlement of disputes either between the shipmasters and the seamen or between the seamen themselves. The Union is maintained by the membership dues which work out, on an average, to not more than \$2 per annum. The Union has also branches or agencies in Yokohama, New York and London."

"With regard to the privileges to which members are entitled—I am referring to the situation in Hongkong—they are provided with free medical consultation and medicines; and in the event of fatal accident or death, the Union offers in each case a grant-in-aid of \$50.00 to cover burial expenses. Plans are being formulated to establish, on a proper business basis, a Seamen's Union Bank."

"PROVINCIALISM HAS NO PLACE IN UNION." While the members of the Union are drawn from various provinces, provincialism has no place in the Union. We are doing what we can to standardise the Union's activities. When the international conference of seamen is convened in the near future, we believe that China will be represented."

Mr. Lam views the future of the Union with optimism because he has witnessed numerous instances of the spirit of unselfishness with which the members were ready, at the cost of personal sacrifices, to help the Union to function efficiently. Mr. Lam holds the opinion that in time the authorities will show an increasing degree of appreciation for the good services rendered by the Union in providing facilities for the amicable settlement of disputes among the seamen or disputes in which they are a party, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and good order by nipping friction in the bud. He does not believe that Chinese labour is by nature indifferent to the political fortunes of the country.

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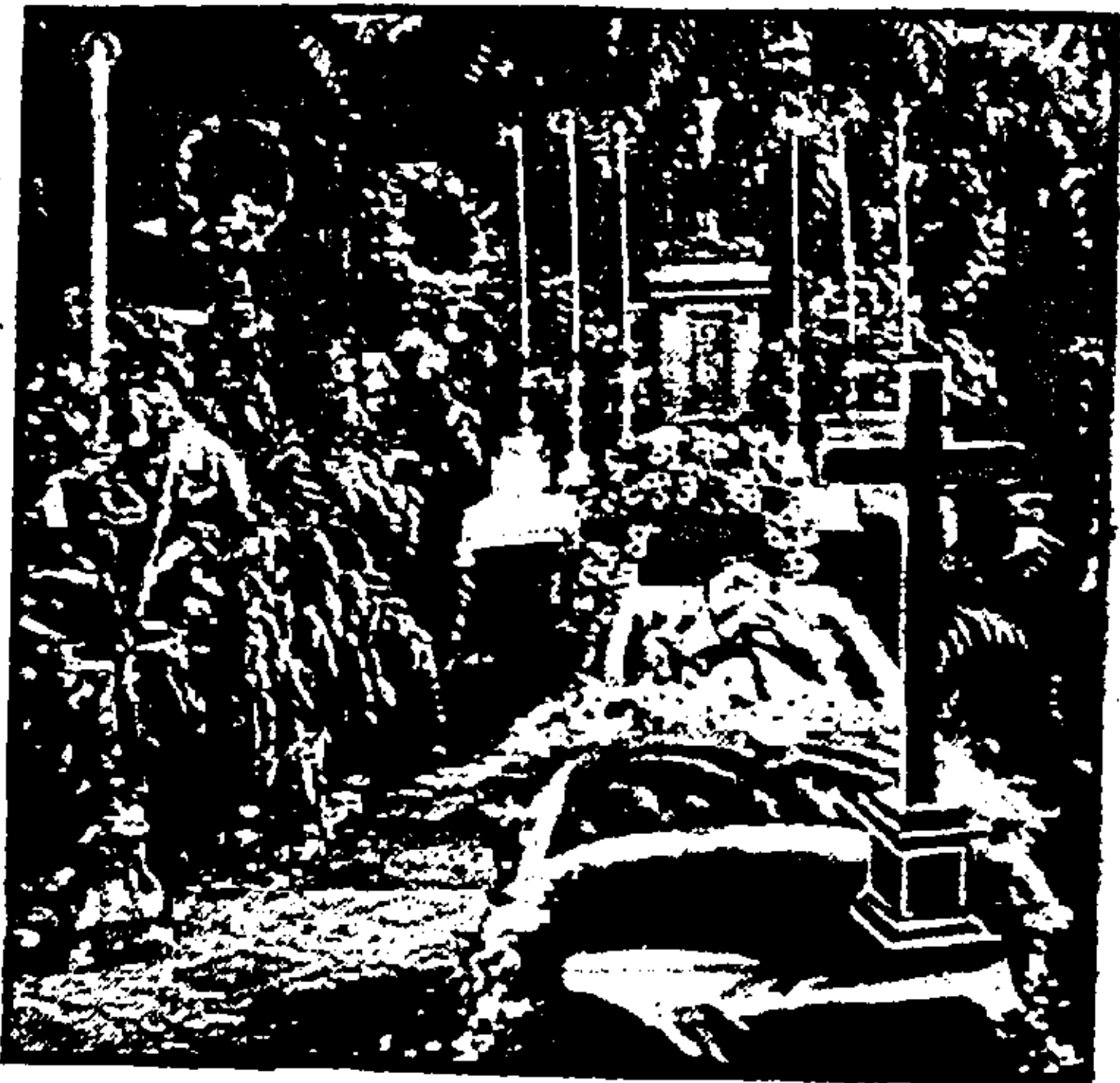
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CAMERA NEWS



Ex-Emperor Karl of Austria lying in state at Funchal, Madeira, where he died, an exile.



The latest photograph of President and Mrs. Harding.



This memorial to Dr. Booker T. Washington shows him lifting the veil of ignorance and darkness from his less fortunate brother. The statue is the work of Charles Keck, of New York, and is erected at Tuskegee, Alabama.



Mr. Weeks, (U.S. Secretary of War), General Pershing and General Harbord at the burial of the last of American soldiers doing in foreign service to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



Sunset view of New York Harbour.



Arctic fur trains arriving in Canada after a successful season, heaped to the top with furs valued in their raw stage at approximately \$100,000.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Slight Misunderstanding.

BY ALLMAN



Stocked by:—SUI YICK,
TAI LOY, WAI LOONG,
KWONG FOOK KEE and YEE CHAN.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Canada	England	
Empress of Canada	June 7	Empress of India	July 5
Empress of Russia	June 15	Empress of France	July 11
Empress of Japan	June 20	Empress of Scotland	July 25
Empress of Asia	July 1	Empress of France	Aug 4
Empress of Russia	Aug 1	Empress of France	Sept 5

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping and Dining Cars.

Canadian Pacific Hotel, Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.



Reduced Fare to Europe U.S. \$630.50 First Class Throughout.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
PERSIA M.	June 15	July 19
TAIYO M.	June 21	July 25
SIBERIA M.	July 8	Aug 14
SHINYO M.	July 15	Aug 21

Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STAVIAZ.

RAKUYO MARU 17,500 June 24th.

GINYO MARU 17,500 Aug. 23th.

ANYO MARU 18,000 Oct. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Managing Agents—United States Shipping Board.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Prospect" Due Hongkong 9th June.

Leaves Hongkong 11th June.

"West O'Rowa" Due Hongkong 17th June.

Leaves Hongkong 20th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. & CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"West Faralon" Due Hongkong 5th June.

Leaves Hongkong 9th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information apply to

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for Japan-China-Philippines.

Indo-China-Straits & Java.

1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Strand, West, Tel. No. 155.

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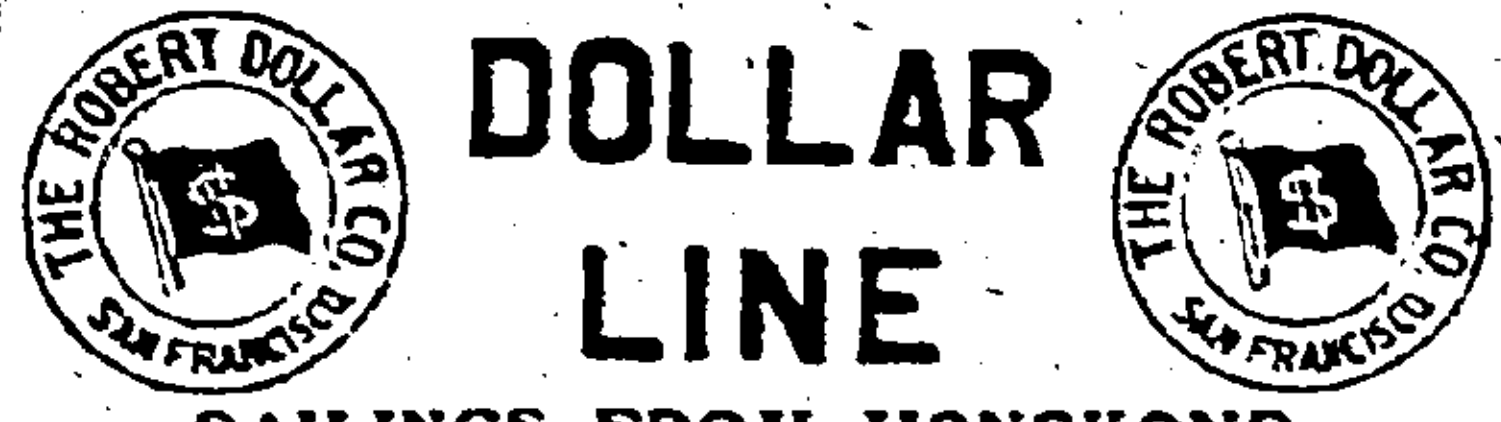
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PACIFIC SHIPPING.



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Baltimore via Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

S.S. MARGARET DOLLAR 6th June.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles and Boston.

S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR 19th July.

For New York & Boston via San Francisco & Panama Canal.

S.S. STUART DOLLAR First of June.

For San Francisco and Vancouver.

S.S. GRACE DOLLAR 10th June.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3rd Floor, General Post Office Building. Tel. 795 & 792.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

REGULAR

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

ON THE BERTH FOR—

PORT SAID, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN

S.S. SCHLESSEN 20th June.

S.S. PFALZ July.

S.S. HOLSTEIN Aug.

For particulars Regarding Rates and Bookings Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795-792. Gen. P. O. Building. Third Floor.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SERVICE—COURTESY—SPEED.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Sails From Hongkong. Arrive Seattle.

S.S. President Jefferson For Seattle June 15 July 4.

President Madison For Seattle June 29 July 18.

President McKinley For Seattle July 11 Aug. 1.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. President Madison For Manila June 19.

President McKinley For Manila July 3.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE SERVICE.

CADARETTA June 6.

LAKE UNAWA June 9.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian

Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

via PANAMA.

S.S. EASTERN KNIGHT about June 25.

S.S. WYTHEVILLE July 20.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS. 5th floor, Union Building.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore & Belawan Deli direct.

10th June.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon

passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "COFJISTAN" "ALMERIA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA

July 6th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND

JAVA PORTS.

S.S. CORJISTAN S.S. ALMERIA

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 1st Floor, 100 HONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 2161.

Cable add. "CHMAIL"

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Sailings Subject to Alteration

SHANGHAI:—Regular Passenger, Mail and Cargo Service to

and from Shanghai. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans

and Light throughout.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience

of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

LO SHUN WAN—Manager.

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

ALCINOUS via Suez Canal 15th June.

KAZEMBE via Suez Canal 25th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co.,

Shanghai, in their circular of 27th

May, state:—Business during the

week just concluded has been

scant, both in volume and variety,

showing no features calling for

special remark. Cottons have

again resumed the apathetic

attitude broken only for a short

space last week, and the Rubber

market can be pictured as sitting

in stoic indifference while the

companies hold their meetings,

and either agree to discontinue,

or indulge in congratulations

that the years' working loss

was no greater. Debentures.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KHYBER	9,000	16 June 11 a.m.	Straits, Bombay, Marseilles
SICILIA	6,700	11th June	S'pore, Penang, Cebu & Hongkong
DELTA	8,097	21st June	M's, London & Antwerp
EASTMIR	8,841	5th July	M's, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA 6,919 9th June 3 p.m. C'ta via S'pore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA 6,000 6th July. Manilla, Thurs. 1st. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ARAFURA 6,000 11th June Kobe & Yokohama.
KARALA 9,000 18th June Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passage Mailing will be sent 24 hours before sailing. Passengers' Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	6th June.
M.V. "GLENBEG"	17th June.
"GLENLUCE"	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	10 June.	GEN. L'DON, HULL, R'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENIFFER	14th July.	GEN. L'DON, HULL, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

[Regular Fortnightly Service between]

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	Java	in port	18th June	Java
Tjikembang	Java	in port	6th June	S'hai & N. C.
Tjikarom...	N.C. Amoy	7th June	8th June	B'via direct
Tjibodas	Japan	7th June	10th June	S'baia via M'sar

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilleboet	Java, M's	8th June	9th June	V'var, San F'co

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overseas Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1374.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SHATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA M. (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th June at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.

IAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 9th June.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manilla, etc.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TASARUA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGHON MARU ... Sunday, 11th June.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SISAKI MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" Sailing end of June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing 2nd. half of June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" Sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	15th July.	20th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares in Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

City of Glasgow, 5th July. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Wingsang	Tues. 6th June at 11 a.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues. 6th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Tues. 6th June at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongshing	Wingsang	Tues. 6th June at noon.
TAO via S'hai Famsang	Wingsang	Wed. 7th June at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed. 7th June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Wed. 7th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuenhang	Fri. 9th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore to Hongkong via Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Santakan by two 5,000-ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG". Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. through H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Laisang" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 7th June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW, S'HAU & TTAU	Langchow	6th June at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kiangsu	6th June at noon.
AMOI, SWATOW, S'PORE Kweiwang	7th June at noon.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	8th June at noon.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	10th June at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, S'HAU & TTAU	Sunning	10th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'TSIN	Huichow	11th June at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Teau	13th June at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI, H'PHONG Kailong	13th June at 10 a.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days).

Steamships... Captain... Leaving...
Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.**

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 6th June.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 6th June.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 22nd June.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 22/6.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OIL FUEL AND OIL ENGINED SHIPS.

From oil fuel to the oil engine ship is sometimes a matter of as if it were a short stage and as if the one development was a step towards the other. As pointed out by a correspondent of the Times however, the substitution of oil for coal does not abolish the steam boiler or the steam engine and has no bearing whatever on the progress of the internal-combustion marine engine. Indeed, it has in one way a retarding effect, for it gives the steam engine a longer lease of life and disinculcates shipowners and engineers from considering the introduction of internal combustion engines. It enables the steam engine to compete more effectively and so does something to prevent the motorship from gaining in favour. The change from coal to oil is none the less drastic because oil has been used for raising steam.

GERMAN SHIPPING COMPANIES' HIGHER DIVIDENDS.

The annual reports of the German Shipping Companies record a favourable year's business. The reconstruction of Germany's merchant fleet was energetically prosecuted, and, owing to the low rate of exchange, both passenger and cargo ships were fully employed. All the shipping concerns are paying higher dividends; the Hamburg South America Company as much as twenty-eight per cent.; the Hamburg-America Company, and the North German Lloyd Company, both ten per cent., and the Hamburg-Bremen Afloat, fifteen per cent.

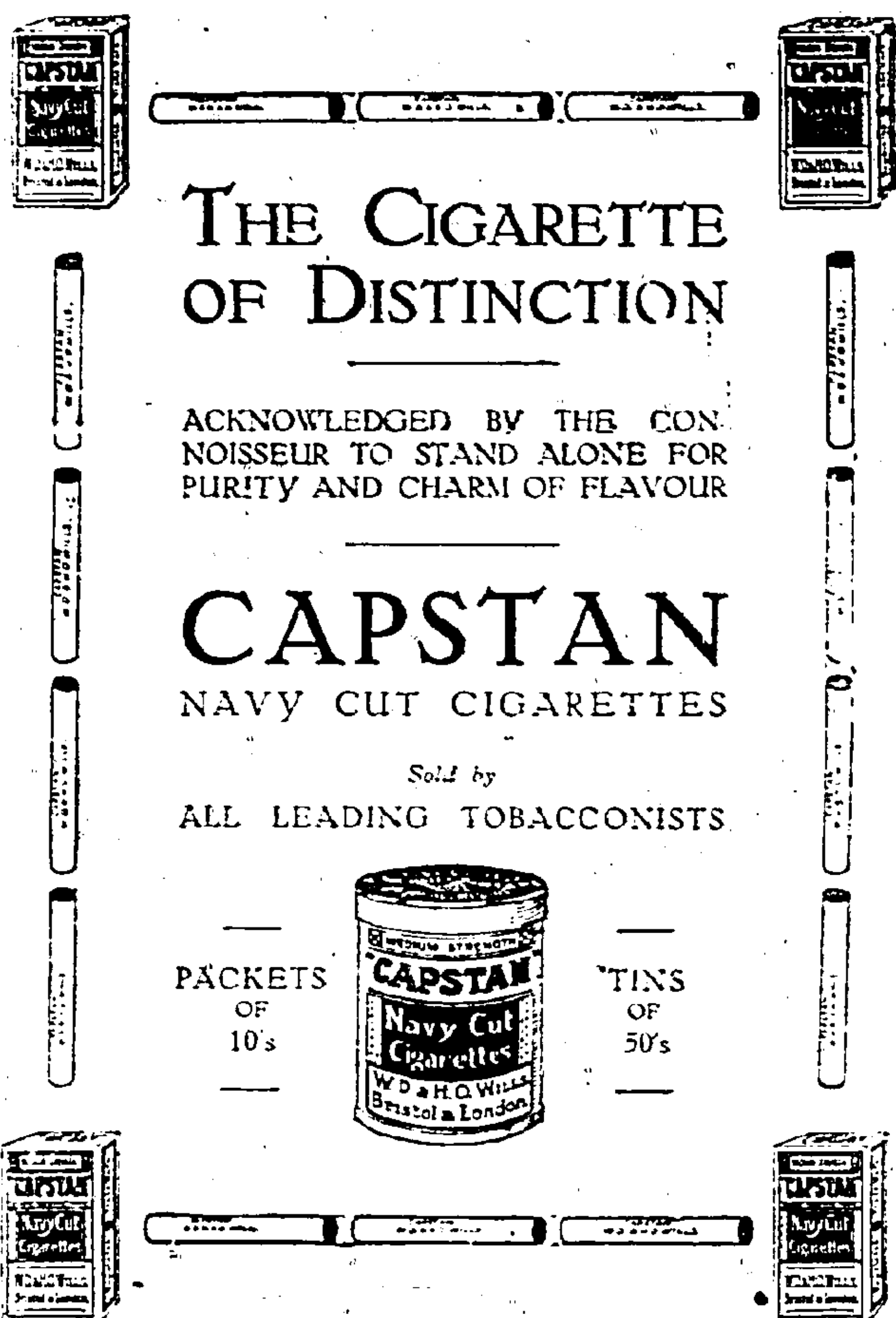
A FREIGHT QUARREL.

The N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. which have steamers on the Formosan route, had for a period a conference rate of freight; between Kobe and Keelung and other ports in Formosa, charging uniform rates on passengers and cargoes. Of late, the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha joined with them in conference rates, and the three shipping companies agreed to enforce the rate strictly on and after 12th ult. Prior to this, cargo for Formosa began to increase considerably, since the beginning of February. Above all, foreign rice for Formosa ports has increased very much, and both the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. were supposed to carry this line of cargo at the same freight rates. According to the Japanese papers, the O.S.K. in order to obtain cargo, accepted tons of 2,270 lbs. instead of the American ton of 2,000 lbs. at the prescribed freight of ¥4.65. The N.Y.K. is reported to have been very indignant, the misunderstanding resulting in serious trouble. The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, which operates on the same line, has managed to keep clear of the trouble.

Japan Chronicle.

DRAWING STEAM TURBINES. An improved form of trap has been designed for draining steam turbines, condenser covers, boilers, vacuum pans, evaporators, cooking kettles and other apparatus and systems employing steam under vacuum, and for returning the condensation of live steam heating systems to the boilers. The trap, known as the Wilmon Vacuum Trap, protects turbine from water accumulation and consequent stripping of blades and eliminates water hammer from exhaust lines. This device removes the condensate from any low pressure or vacuum system without impairing the vacuum, and is so thoroughly automatic that even during warming up period, which affords the severest test, the system is kept clear of condensate, without requiring the slightest attention from the operator. The trap will remove water from a steam turbine or its discharge passages and deliver to a condenser or hot well even though the point of discharge is on a plane above the turbine. In marine installations, where the common practice is to drain the turbine directly into the main air pump, hot vapours must enter the air during a part of the time and thereby impair the vacuum. By the use of the Wilmon Trap the turbine drains can be removed entirely from the main air pump and placed through the trap into the condenser, thereby insuring that no hot vapour enters the air pump to interfere with the vacuum. A compound pressure gauge on top and a water gauge glass at the side of the receiving chamber give constant indication of operation and frequency of discharge. In a given number of hours is desired, the trap can be equipped with a recording gauge with electrical contacts.

NOTICE



THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's TINS OF 50's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 6, 12h. 18m. Pressure has decreased moderately from Hongkong to Formosa and slightly from Shanghai to Weihaiwei. It has increased slightly at Vladivostok.

The depression over S.W. China has deepened.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 19.34 inches, against an average of 26.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Formosa Channel	
2 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, fresh, squally, generally overcast, some rain.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook.	
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, June 6, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds except at the 2nd, 28th, 30th, 32nd, and 34th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of time Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.63	29.55	29.57
Temperature	85	81	83
Humidity	73	79	82
Wind Direction	SSW	SW	SW
Wind Force	3	3	4
Weather	oq	oq	oqd
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			
Temperature on the 5th	86		
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the 6th	82		

T. F. CLAXTON, Director
H. K. Observatory, June 6.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. KHYBER for London, etc.—Capt. & Mrs. O. T. Phin, Mr. O'Hare, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Davey, Capt. Courtney, Mr. G. P. Teik, Mr. L. A. Harvey, Mr. Clarogaza, Father Thos. Murphy, Father Raymond, Mr. J. A. Lane, Mr. Maycock, Mrs. Maycock, Rev. E. J. Weeks, Mrs. Weeks, Mr. & Mrs. Ingham, Mr. Dunsmuir, Bro. I. Kyre, Insp. & Mrs. Pitt.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T	2/6 3/4
Demand	2/6 13/16
30 d/s	
60 d/s	
4 m/s	2/7 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Non.
T/T Singapore	110 1/4
T/T Japan	120
T/T India	197
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco & New York	57 1/2
T/T Java	151
T/T Marks	Non.
T/T France	6 30
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/7 3/4
1 m/s. D/P	2/7 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/7 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/8 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	59
4 m/s. Marks	Non.
4 m/s. France	6 60
5 m/s. France	6 70
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	57 1/2
T/T Bombay	197
Demand, Bombay	197
T/T Calcutta	197
Demand, Calcutta	120
On Yokohama	117
Demand, Manila	110 1/4
Demand, Singapore	151
Demand, Batavia	151
On Haiphong	Non.
On Saigon	81 1/2
On Bangkok	7 6 1/2
Sovereign	7 6 1/2
Gold leaf per Tael	35 1/2
Silver, ready	35 1/2
forward	35 1/2
Bank of England rates	4 1/2
New York/London	4.47 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par
50 "	par
5 "	3/10% dis.
Canton sub.coins	18 1/2% dis.

Hongkong, June 6, 1922.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

PEAK HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

DANCING AFTER DINNER
EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TEA DANCING
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

The Hotel Orchestra under the Direction of
Mr. F. R. Martens.

Telephones in every Room.
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Telephone No. 2740 (9 lines).

THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD.
ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Tel. No. 112. Tel. Add. "Palace."
Two minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. Five minutes by Ferry from Hongkong.
A first class Hotel in every respect and under English management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Lounge, bar and billiard room.
Terms Moderate.
Special arrangements for families on application to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwantung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	1922	
			W. L. June 5	W. L. June 4
Wuchow, West River	+19.00	-2.42	19.00	0
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	4.70	4.49
Linkonghow, North "	+37.00	0	10.50	0
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	3.50	4.60
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	4.40	4.20



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.



SOLE AGENT,

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

THE SON OF WALLINGFORD.

KOWLOON THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m.

SPECIAL DANCE

with

FOX-TROT

COMPETITION.

Tickets at Montre's \$2.00



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace. Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

A CHARMING PHOTOPLAY OF WAR ROMANCE and HUMAN SACRIFICE.

J. STUART BLACKTON

presents

"MISSING"

FROM THE TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL NOVEL

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

CHARLES HUTCHISON in "WHIRLWIND"

Episodes, 12 and 13.

Usual Prices. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE

STAR THEATRE.

PEKING ROAD, KOWLOON.

TO-DAY at 5.30 and 9.15

The last chance of seeing

WONDERFUL GEORGES CARPENTIER

in

"THE WONDER MAN."

TO-DAY 7.15 p.m.

"THE NET."

Booking office for Hongkong Residents will open shortly at the Star Ferry Wharf.

Open daily 3 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

FERRY TICKETS (FREE) BOTH WAYS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Miss Licsun St. Paul's College, from Yokohama.

Nagao Tsunekichi Ichitosen-yaku, Hakone Maru, from Tokyo.

Yoshio c/o Shinyo Maru, from Moji.

Captain Seizan Maru c/o M.B.K. from Kobe.

Tegetmeir Representing John Dickenson Company, from Tientsin.

Wongkwongfu Tailoychan, from Shanghai.

Hengbin Hokke Tekbuto-tong, from Amoy.

Miss Lajain 2 Seamounter (2), from Yokohama.

Waltering Great Eastern Hotel, from Chefoo.

Hekaisang family 2 Seymour Street, from Yokohama.

Hupwobheong, from Kobe.

Yeung 4 Police Hunghum, from Kobe.

Guanjoo, from Amoy.

Ngahkwing Cheongwing Tek-tueo, from Shanghai.

TH. KING, Superintendent.

Hongkong June 1, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

21239/30th Arefell, from Lynn-

mass. 18165/25th Ekishiyoko, from Taipei.

18438/25th Lieutenant Osborne Wood Care Amconsul, from Manila.

19730/25th Pagoda, from Sidmouth.

21654/31st Vialar, from Porthos Sabagradie.

22134/31st Yakbod, from San Francisco.

M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 1, 1922.

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